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Suvar Discusses "Transformation" at Conference

LD2310113088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1339 GMT 22 Oct 88

[Text] Cavtat, 22 Oct (TANJUG)—The last three decades of the LCY program have been "filled with events which, from a historic point of view, would have taken an eternity." This was stated last night by one of the participants in the roundtable discussion on "Socialism and the Spiritual Situation of our Times," the subject of a meeting being held between Dr Stipe Suvar, president of the LCY CC Presidium, and domestic and foreign participants of this traditional international forum in Cavtat.

Opening the discussion—which included all the topical issues of Yugoslavia, nonalignment, the crisis in socialist societies, and the turmoil in socialist thought today, confronted by challenges of the latest developments in technology and the monopoly of the capitalist world—Dr Suvar noted that the LCY program "deserved historic revaluation, not criticism based on hindsight."

In response first and foremost to the interest shown by about one hundred foreign participants at the Cavtat forum, he also spoke about the processes under way in our country to establish a program and political connection with the idea of reforming socialism, while eliminating the misunderstanding of these trends caused by the expansion of information on "the processes of disintegration and great purges" in Yugoslavia.

Discussing the basic characteristics of the "transformation of the Yugoslav model" of socialism, Dr Suvar cited the separation of the state from the party—which has also been outlined in the LCY program, although "this marriage has not been dissolved in the past 30 years"—and "the destruction of etatism" through the consolidation of ties between self-management and market and the replacement of state-enterprise ties with the integration of workers and "all the producers of surplus value" throughout Yugoslav territory. This will mean, said Suvar, "a negation of national programs," according to which every nation and republic in Yugoslavia would have "its own socialism."

The introduction of openness in work "without precedence in world politics," the integration of openness and responsibility and, finally, "an important step forward toward a Yugoslav synthesis of the project of socialism," said Suvar, are also important elements and the freshest achievements of Yugoslav socialist democracy and practice. [passage omitted]

In the replies of Suvar and other Yugoslav participants in the discussion—Ivica Racan, Stanislav Stojanovic, Sonja Lokar and Vladimir Stambuk—foreign guests could not perhaps obtain all the answers they had expected, but they found enough arguments to develop certain doubts and clarify certain dilemmas:

The policy of nonalignment remains Yugoslavia's long-term orientation, but it does not intend to become isolated. On the contrary, it intends to develop cooperation with everyone, including the EC. However, as Suvar said, "it is out of the question" for Yugoslavia to join any economic, political or military group or to renounce nonalignment. Instead of an orientation "toward nonalignment or toward Europe," Yugoslavia sees them as not mutually exclusive, as is characteristic of almost all Third World countries and members of the Nonaligned Movement.

Though the discussion lasted until midnight, many of the approximately 30 questions remained without a direct answer, but general replies often covered this group of questions.

In a break from the general discussion which continues tomorrow, the participants of the Roundtable 88 are today holding colloquia on two topics: the first is philosophical and scientific paradigms relevant to socialism, and the second is socialism and democracy, state and civilian society.

In this way the discussion on "socialism and the spiritual situation of our times" becomes "the entity of modern world-historic practice," using the experiences and interpretations of individual "models" for the examination of possibilities which modern development offers for "the development of awareness in subjects of socialism" and for the renewal of "the project of socialism as a world-historic process".

Albanian Envoy Gives UN Address on Disarmament

AU2510144188 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 19 Oct 88 p 4

[ATA report on 18 October speech by Muhamet Kapllani, deputy foreign minister of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, at the debate on disarmament in the first commission of the UN General Assembly: "The Arms Race Continues Because the Hegemonistic Policy of the Superpowers Relies on Force"]

[Text] Muhamet Kapllani, deputy foreign minister of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, addressed on 18 October the debate on disarmament taking place in the first commission of the UN General Assembly. He said, among other things:

If the world has not experienced genuine disarmament, this is not because of the lack of will and efforts on the part of the peoples and of democratic and sovereign states. The arms race continues primarily because it has not been possible to curb the ambitions of the superpowers, whose policy relies on force and aims at imposing their hegemony and diktat over others.

The past decade represents one of the most burdened periods in the arms race, a period during which expenditure on arms has tripled and all kinds of new weapons have been introduced. From the land, the seas, and the air, advances are being made toward militarizing space. The dynamic of the arms race currently manifests itself in the bitter reality of the accumulation of a nuclear arsenal of over 60,000 warheads, 97 percent of which belong to the United States and the Soviet Union.

After pointing out that there is no room for euphoria concerning the Soviet-American INF Treaty on "Euromissiles," Kapllani went on to say: The pacifistic rhetoric used unsparingly by the United States and the Soviet Union cannot conceal the fact that this new agreement, like all previous ones, is related primarily to their political, economic, military, and even electoral interests. The two superpowers are now pretending to save the world from the nuclear threat and disaster. The question must be put properly: Who is threatening the world with a nuclear holocaust, who possesses all the nuclear weapons, and who pursues a policy leading to such a goal? Facts show that it is the United States and the Soviet Union which possess the overwhelming quantity of all types of weapons, including nuclear ones, and which have proved that they place their own hegemonistic interests above all else, thus threatening peace and international security.

Albania, the Albanian delegate went on to say, does not participate in any military bloc or alliance that could directly or indirectly involve it in a policy of hostily toward any other country. Albania has signed no agreement that could be interpreted as violating the interests of any other country. We will continue to adhere loyally to this principled and resolute stand of our foreign policy, which has been worked out by our socialist state and the great and unforgettable leader of the Albanian people, Enver Hoxha, because in this way we defend the country's freedom and independence, carrying out at the same time our obligation toward the neighboring peoples and countries, the Balkans, Europe, and beyond.

He went on to stress that the spirit of military and political confrontation in Europe represents a typical negative phenomenon that is exploited by the superpowers primarily to impose and preserve their tutelage over all political, military, and other activities on this continent. The same applies to other regions. Therefore, the more removed that the negative factors arising from the presence, rivalry, and the arms race of the superpowers are, the better it would be for the fruitful and equal cooperation of the peoples, peace, and genuine international security.

After also mentioning the severe consequences of conventional rearmament and the arms trade, the Albanian representative dwelt on regional conflicts. He stressed that the fact that these centers of conflict are kept alive or extinguished in accordance with the ups and downs of Soviet-American relations, gives us the right to suspect that they might incite new disasters at the expense of the peoples at some future date. It is therefore essential that a solution to these regional problems must originate primarily and directly from the states concerned.

In conclusion, Muhamet Kapllani stated: It is obvious that in order to initiate a genuine process of disarmament, what is required is the political will. This must be demonstrated primarily by those who are involved in this feverish arms race. However, judging from the international situation, the contradictions, and centers of conflict in various parts of the world, which are essentialy a consequence of the policies of the superpowers, we can harbor no illusions that disarmament will come from their goodwill. This is why the world is still far removed from the genuine aspirations of sovereign peoples and states to live in freedom and independence, and free from the anxiety of war and nuclear destruction.

Romanian Speaks at UN on International Security

AU2610194088 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1919 GMT 26 Oct 88

["Romanian Representative's Address to the UN General Assembly Political and Security Committee"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] United Nations (AGERPRES) 26/10/1988—Within the general debates in the UN General Assembly Political and Security Committee, Romania's permanent representative to the United Nations presented his country's proposals on the main issues related to disarmament and the establishment of peace and international security.

Referring to the current international situation, the Romanian representative showed that although in comparison to the previous session some steps were made towards nuclear disarmament and the negotiated settlement of litigious problems, the world situation remains complex and grave. A radical and decisive change has not yet been made towards peace and security, towards strengthening mutual confidence, observance of equality among states, of their independence and sovereignty.

The address emphasized President Nicolae Ceausescu's appreciation that the fundamental question of our epoch is the achievement and defence of the supreme right of peoples, of mankind to life, to peace and to a free and dignified existence. In those conditions, all the efforts should be made primarily for translating into fact the Soviet-American treaty on the liquidation of medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles and for concluding, as soon as possible, the treaty on the fifty-percent reduction of the nuclear strategic weapons of the USA and the USSR, as well as for adopting any other disarmament measures conducive to the complete elimination of the nuclear, chemical and other weapons of mass destruction, to the prevention of outer space militarization, to the radical reduction of conventional weapons under a strict international control.

The Romanian representative presented the proposals of Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu on the main disarmament questions in the UN debates, emphasizing, among others, the necessity that the world organization should finalize and adopt a global programme of nuclear and general disarmament which should take into consideration the proposals made by all states during the recent UN General Assembly Special Session on Disarmament, on banning all nuclear tests and stopping the improvement of such arms, on reducing the states' military budgets, through unilateral measures and mutual example included, for the halting of the arms race and the utilization of the such-saved sums for the socioeconomic development of the states, of developing countries first and foremost.

Romania's representative presented his country's proposals in favor of passing to a substantial reduction of conventional arms and troops, emphasizing the necessity of beginning—still this year—the negotiations for conventional disarmament in Europe, the continent where the greatest part of the arms are concentrated seriously threatening the world peace and security. The necessity was emphasized that all states should participate in the disarmament negotiations, they being vitally interested in eliminating the danger of destructing mankind. In the context, stress was laid on the imperative of growing the UN role and its involvement, by intensifying the activity of the organization's mechanisms of negotiations, in finding solutions to the major issues of peace and disarmament confronting contemporary mankind.

CSSR Ambassador Speaks at UN on Ecology

LD2610001788 Prague CTK in English 2319 GMT 25 Oct 88

[Text] New York Oct 25 (CTK correspondent)— Head of the Czechoslovak Permanent Mission at the United Nations, Ambassador Evzen Zabotocky today emphasized the necessity to take immediate measures to avert a global ecological catastrophe.

Addressing the Economic and Financial Committee of the U.N. General Assembly, Evzen Zapotocky pointed out the joint initiative of the Czechoslovak and Ukrainian delegations at last year's U.N. General Assembly calling for reaching international ecological safety, i.e. such a state in the world when the preservation and improvement of the quality of the living environment on a global scale will be ensured through effective norms, organizational and material measures in the framework of international cooperation.

Unfavourable ecological consequences of peaceful activity of man, even without a nuclear catastrophe, can endanger the very existence of mankind. The main task of the international community at present is to eliminate these threats, Evzen Zapotocky stressed.

The Czechoslovak representative then informed the delegates that the Czechoslovak Government this year adopted a new strategy of environmental protection by the year 2000 which is based on the efforts in the whole national economic planning to harmonize the interests of the development of the economy with the necessity to protect the living environment.

International Bank Meets in Prague

AU2810144788 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Oct 88 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Relations" column]

[Text] A session of the board of directors of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation began in Prague on Tuesday [25 October]. The main points on the session's agenda are amendments to the Agreement on Multilateral Clearing in Transferable Rubles, which is based on the expansion of the possibility of clearing accounts in national currencies, and the amendment to the bank's statutes.

Minister Csehak Attends Conference in Lisbon

LD3010192988 Budapest MTI in English 1816 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] Lisbon, October 30 (MTI)—Judit Csehak, minister of health and social affairs has arrived from The Hague in Lisbon. As the chairwoman of the European Regional Organization of the World Health Organization (WHO), Ms Csehak is to attend a conference analysing the situation of medical training in Europe.

Kosovo Writer Interviewed on Albanians in SFRY

AU2910141488 Tirana DRITA in Albanian
23 Oct 88 pp 14-16

[Unattributed translation of interview with Kosovo Academician Rexhep Qose by Zeljko Kardum of the Zagreb paper STUDENTSKI LIST, published on 5 October under the title "The Guardians of the Fog"]

[Excerpts] [Kardum] The discussion between Serb and Albanian writers on the theme "The Serbs and the Albanians in Present-Day Yugoslavia," which took place in Belgrade, should have been continued in Pristina. Why did this not take place?

[Qose] During the discussions with Serb writers in Belgrade, whose theme "The Serbs and the Albanians in Present-Day Yugoslavia" was formulated by the Serb writers themselves, the Albanians spoke more freely about relations between Serbs and Albanians in present-day Yugoslavia, presenting their views about the current situation in Kosovo. Both their prepared papers and the reactions of the Serb writers to the views of their Albanian colleagues were strong, even harsh, not to mention offensive in some cases—because it is not customary, at least in the Albanian tradition, to receive guests in that manner. The Albanian writers wanted the discussions to continue in Pristina, not only because this had been agreed upon previously, but also because the discussions in Belgrade had not been concluded and because the theme under discussion had not been dealt with profoundly. If the discussion in Belgrade was about past and present relations between Serbs and Albanians, it was our intention to discuss in Pristina how the relations between the two nations ought to be according to our conception, and about what should be done to develop and strengthen the understanding, respect, and friendship between them. [passage omitted] The political bureaucracy in Kosovo, however, advised the leadership of the Writers Association to postpone the discussion, and this suggestion came to them from Belgrade. Why were the talks between the Serb and Albanian writers hindered? Perhaps because the Serb political and intellectual elite wishes to preserve its monopoly of the Serb truth about Kosovo, which it has been repeating over the years, although everyone in Yugoslavia knows that this truth is an imposed one, while the Albanian political bureaucracy wishes to preserve its position of power at all costs.

[Kardum] Why do the Albanian intellectuals remain silent?

[Qose] This question is being asked a lot in Yugoslavia, although one may believe that most of those who are asking this question do know the answer. [passage omitted]

After 1981, the younger generations of Albanian intellectuals noticed that the intellectuals of the older generations—those over 60 years, although there are not many of them—behaved in a rather peculiar manner. These "fathers of our culture," as they are called by the younger intellectuals, began immediately to repeat the bureaucratic phrases about Kosovo, which became a refrain throughout Yugoslavia, and after that they kept silent. Why? If we leave aside some individuals, including those who had lost their integrity and intellectual independence over the years because of their positions in various educational, scientific, and cultural institutions, we note that others acted in this way because they were terribly afraid. We noticed that they were so terrified, not because they were old, because moral strength does not evaporate with age, but because of their experience in life. They knew so much more than the younger intellectuals. They knew the experience of the Albanians in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. They knew the meaning of military administration—about which there was a lot of talk in 1981—because they had experienced it themselves in 1945. They knew why the so-called Prizren trial had been held: to accuse and eliminate the Albanian political leadership in Kosovo. They knew the reason why many Albanians registered themselves as Turks after the war and how they emigrated to Turkey. They had experienced the so-called action to collect all weapons in Kosovo and in other areas inhabited by Albanians. Life in this region of the Balkans had taught them to repeat what the authorities said, and they did. Then they kept silent. Well, these fathers of Albanian culture (some of them fathers of Albanian culture in Kosovo), have lost a great deal of their authority among the younger generation of intellectuals and among the people because of their attitude, but because of this, they have been well remunerated and can sleep peacefully. [passage omitted]

[Kardum] What do you think about the demand of the Serbian Writers Association that the Kosovo Writers Association be disbanded because it is ethnically pure?

[Qose] First, I am not aware of such a demand on the part of the Serbian Writers Association itself, although some of its members have voiced this idea. Second, in addition to Serbs and Montenegrins, the Kosovo Writers Association includes writers of Turks, Muslims, and Romanies, and cannot therefore be ethnically pure Albanian. [passage omitted]

[Kardum] Are the Albanian writers in Kosovo subjected to different criteria than, perhaps, their colleagues in the country?

[Qose] Naturally there exists a non-official censorship of the Albanian spiritual creativity in Kosovo, and this is applied at two levels. Primarily through the cultural bureaucracy, the Albanian political bureaucracy deletes from the Albanian spiritual creativity what it considers to be impermissible, for one reason or another. This is the first level of censorship. The Albanian political bureaucracy, again primarily through the cultural bureaucracy, also deletes from the Albanian spiritual creativity that is considered to be impermissible by the

Serb political and cultural bureaucracy. This constitutes the second level of censorship. Only considering these two levels of censorship applied against Albanian spiritual creativity is it possible to understand the limits constraining this creativity. For example, the texts published by some Albanian intellectuals in recent years in newspapers and journals in other parts of the country can in no way be published in Pristina. Why? Because the Albanian cultural bureaucracy, consisting of some individuals selected on the basis of the criterion of servility, and certainly not on the basis of the criterion of ability, is afraid lest it be reprimanded by the Kosovo political bureaucracy, while the political bureaucracy in Kosovo is afraid lest it be reprimanded by the Belgrade political bureaucracy.

[Kardum] Your publications in DELO and DANAS have caused sensational reactions in Macedonia and Serbia. What is the problem?

[Qose] In Macedonia, an open process of denying the rights of the Albanians has been going on for some years. The Macedonian authorities forbid the Albanians to write and pronounce Macedonian toponyms the Albanian way, as they have done for centuries; they also prevent the Albanians from giving their new-born children names from their historic, national, cultural, and linguistic tradition, as they have done and can still do freely in Serbia and in Montenegro; they are preventing Albanians from singing popular songs that can and are still being sung freely in Serbia and Montenegro; they are preventing the Albanians from moving freely to certain cities in Macedonia; they are preventing the Albanians from deciding freely how many children they will have and raise (in the commune of Tetovo); and they are preventing Albanians from writing shop signs in their own national language. [passage omitted]

[Kardum] What do you think about the demonstration of Albanian pupils in Kumanove?

[Qose] A process of abolishing secondary education in the Albanian language began last year in Macedonia. [passage omitted] Unable to receive education in their native language, many pupils in the third and fourth grades in vocational schools transferred to Kacanik, Gjilan, Presheve, and even Pristina. However, the schools there did not have the capacity to absorb all of them, and the Macedonian authorities even intervened to prevent them from being enrolled. [passage omitted] What alternative did the Albanian pupils and their parents in Kumanove have, except to inform the Yugoslav public opinion that the Macedonian bureaucracy denies them a right that is guaranteed by the Constitution of the SFRY? However, the ruling Macedonian oligarchy hastened to silence the voice of the Albanians demanding their rights: The fully legal gathering of the pupils and of their parents, who were shouting "Yugoslavia, save us!" was declared to be a counterrevolution! [passage omitted]

[Kardum] Could you tell us something about the demand to introduce an official language throughtout the territory of Serbia?

[Qose] A bitter campaign was launched last year in Serbia about an alleged threat to the Serbian language in Kosovo because signs were written only in the Albanian language, judicial pronouncements in cases involving Serbs and Montenegrins were in Albanian, only Albanian was spoken at numerous meetings, and so forth, which has never been true and is not true now. [passage omitted]

[Kardum] Please describe the position of Albanian intellectuals in the context of the events in Serbia and Kosovo.

[Qose] In the final analysis, the Albanian people, like all others in Yugoslavia, are confronted with a terrible propaganda offensive in whose service masses of Serbs and Montenegrins have placed themselves in Kosovo. We also have the so-called solidarity rallies in Serbia and Montenegro, in all their massiveness and clamor. Who can have failed to observe that after these rallies Kosovo, the Albanians, and the Albanian creative and political intelligentsia emerge looking as if they have been beaten to a pulp! If these so-called solidarity meetings and their venomous outpourings, together with the anti-Albanian hatred observed in the Serb strongholds, constitute the worst investment in intranational relations in present-day Yugoslavia, the position of Albanian intellectuals is obvious to all. What is more normal, under the circumstances, is for Albanian intellectuals to want to express their opinions about all that they hear and all that is planned for the nation to which they belong; to express the belief, as they see it, that the present Serb policy toward Albanians has chances of being compromised for at least the next 100 years. If they are prevented from doing this, as is currently the case, then let us hope that policies are transitory, while the people are permanent. May this be true for the Albanian and for the Serb peoples alike, who, this being the nature of things, will nevertheless restore the language of respect and friendship.

Balkan Envoys Called to Foreign Ministry

AU2810195488 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] At the Belgrade meeting of the foreign ministers of all Balkan countries held last February, a recommendation was made that representatives of the foreign ministries of the region should meet periodically. At their first meeting in Sofia, a decision was adopted that the next meeting of representatives of foreign ministries be held in Tirana in January 1989.

In this connection, the ambassadors of Bulgaria, Greece, Yugoslavia, Romania, and Turkey, accredited in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, were received

separately at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. A note was handed to each of them, proposing the agenda and date of the meeting, which will be held at the deputy minister level.

The meeting will mark a further effort to create and promote a spirit of understanding and confidence among the Balkan states, and will serve to extend and give concrete form to fruitful bilateral and multilateral cooperation, as well as peace and security in the region.

Alia Greets Turkey's Evren on National Day

AU2810195688 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following message to Kenan Evren, President of the Republic of Turkey:

On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Proclamation of the Republic, it is my pleasure, in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and personally, to convey to you my warmest greetings and my sincere wishes for the prosperity and progress of the Turkish people.

I am convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Albania and Turkey will be further developed and strengthened in the common interest of our two peoples, and in the interest of peace and security in the region.

Malile, Others, Attend Turkish Embassy Reception

AU2910142188 Tirana ATA in English 0750 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] Tirana, 29 October (ATA)—On occasion of the National Day of the Republic of Turkey, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Teoman Surenkok, gave a reception at the embassy seat on October 28 evening.

Attending the reception were the minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile; the minister under the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Farudin Hoxha; the minister of light industry, Vito Kapo; the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Sihat Tozaj; the director of the International Relations Study Institute, Sofokli Lazri; the chairman of the Tirana District People's Council Executive Committee, Leandro Zoto; deputies to the People's Assembly, working people of science, culture, art, press, and other invitees.

Attending were also heads and functionaries of the diplomatic representations to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

AWP Delegation Leaves for Spain

AU2710195388 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 27 Oct 88

[Text] A delegation of the AWP Central Committee, led by Faik Cinaj, AWP Central Committee member and Vlore District AWP Committee first secretary, today left for Spain, where it will attend the Fifth Congress of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Spain.

The delegation was seen off by Agim Popa, director of the Foreign Directorate of the AWP Central Committee, and other comrades.

Democratic Front Delegation Departs for SRV

AU3010141288 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] Tirana, October 30 (ATA)—A delegation of the Democratic Front of Albania [DFA], headed by the vice chairman of its General Council Kadri Musaj, which will take part in the proceedings of the 3rd Congress of the Patriotic Front of Vietnam, left for the SR of Vietnam.

At the airport they were seen off by the secretary of the General Council of the DFA, Xhorxhi Robo; director of department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Bashkim Dino, and others.

Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SR of Vietnam to the PSR of Albania, Le Ngoc Thanh.

'Irresponsible' Character References Criticized

AU3110075288 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 25 Oct 88 p 3

[Article by Gjovalin Pernoca, prosecutor in the Kukes District Prosecutor's Office: "Irresponsible Attitudes in the Issue of Character References"]

[Text] Our judicial organs, in acting on the great principle of the masses, occasionally seek and obtain the opinion of party and state bodies and mass organizations concerning the character of various citizens who carry out acts which conflict with socialist legislation and our principles and morality. When such deeds are condemned by the court, particular importance is attached to the written testimonials submitted in the form of character references by communists, members of people's councils, and social activists where the citizen who has committed the illegal act lives and works.

At the same time, a discussion of such documents provides an opportunity to expose shortcomings in the work of these bodies themselves, which have influenced or left room for people who are members of these organizations or collectives to commit ill-considered acts that are illegal and alien to our society.

However, these testimonials (which, we emphasize, carry great weight in the judgment of cases) are issued without great responsibility, which reflects upon an ignorance of the situation among party base organizations, mass organizations, and people's councils in villages or town districts. Indeed, they testify to something worse than ignorance—to a lack of serious consideration of an important problem. What is surprising is that there is an increasing number of cases in which these testimonials are issued after consultation with no more than two or three people, and without discussion in the organization, council, or collective. It is obvious that there is a high degree of subjectivity in these cases. Such practices are concealed by a veil of camaraderie, and are a poor service to the court and the prosecutor. However, what is more worrying, and even disgusting, are cases where a council or organization issues two quite different testimonials about the same person within a very short period! To give an example, the People's Court in Kukes District recently sentenced three youths from Bicaj for behavior that seriously violated the standards of our socialist morality. During the investigative process, the court asked the People's Council of the village of Osmanaj in the Bicaj region, where the three youths lived, for testimonials relating to their earlier behavior, and sought the opinion of this state body concerning their behavior and the severity of punishment required. The testimonial spoke very poorly of these youths' earlier behavior, and called for the punishment they deserved, without hesitation or sentimentality. Three months later, when the case came to court, this very same people's council, or, more precisely, the chairman and secretary of the council, produced a fresh testimonial for the court, strongly emphasizing that "these young people have been very well-behaved...," and so on, in the same tone. The Democratic Front Presidium in the village even supplied an unsolicited testimonial emphasizing the sound attitudes of these young people before they committed their illegal act! How can a people's council give two quite opposite testimonials about the same people within such a short period? Or course, something like this cannot be excused by a comment such as that "The first testimonial was overly hasty." We can unhesitatingly say that family pressures and improper interventions have done their work. We think that such cases require no comment.

There are even more extreme cases which show an opportunist attitude on the part of a people's council or mass organization. At present, the citizen Hasan Lika, former head of finance in the Shishtavec Agricultural Cooperative, is being tried for misappropriating socialist property to a value of over 30,000 leks, for forging documents, abusing his office, and so forth, all of which did great damage to the cooperative's economy. Such acts are severely condemned by our laws, because everything is premeditated. What happened? The Presidium of the Novosej Democratic Front and its president, Arif Parllaku, and the village people's council and its chairman, Reshat Noka, submitted the following request to the Kukes People's Court: "We think that the jurisprudencial organs will settle this case in a party-minded spirit and will permit us to reeeducate him, with the assurance that we will not lapse into opportunism." It is evident that we are dealing with a pronounced case of opportunism.

In conclusion, we wish to mention that Article 73 of the Code of Penal Procedure states that the investigation of a suspect can be halted at any point at which the responsible organ sees fit, and on the basis of the written application of a social organization, collective, etc. Our legal system greatly respects the role of state bodies, mass organizations, etc., as the most responsible sections of public opinion, in the judgment of each case. However, this does not mean that this right can be abused, or not properly respected, as occurred in the cases we have described.

Economic Progress Report for 9-15 Oct 88

AU2210195688 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its transmissions between 9-15 October carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of transmission in parentheses):

Kukes District: The general industrial production plan for the period up to 15 October has been exceeded by 1.2 million leks. (1900 GMT 20 October)

Mirdite District: The general industrial production plan up to 15 October has been overfulfilled by 1.2 percent. (1900 GMT 19 October)

Afghan Peasants Party Delegation Visits

Received by Balev

AU2810193288 Sofia BTA in English
1840 GMT 28 Oct 88

["To the Interest of Bulgaro-Afghan Relations"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 28 (BTA)—Member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP Milko Balev received today the delegation of the Party of Rural Justice of Afghanistan [name as received], led by its chairman, Mr Abdul Hakim Tawana, which is on a visit to this country at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (BZNS). The Afghan guests were acquainted with the basic trends in the activity of the BCP for thorough restructuring in all spheres of the sociopolitical life of this country and its foreign policy.

It was stressed that the Bulgarian Communist Party and Bulgaria are solidary with the efforts of the revolutionary-democratic and patriotic forces in Afghanistan for reaching of national reconciliation, for restoration and development of the economy and the construction of a new, independent and noncommitted Afghanistan.

A conviction was expressed that the relations between Bulgaria and Afghanistan will develop in future, too, in the interest of the two friendly peoples and in the cause of peace in the world.

Cooperation Protocol Signed

AU3110193488 Sofia BTA in English
1845 GMT 31 Oct 88

["Cooperation Between Agrarian Parties"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 31 (BTA)—Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (BZNS) and first vice president of the State Council, today received the delegation of the Peasants' Justice Party of Afghanistan, led by the party's chairman Mr Abdul Hakim Tawana, which is visiting here at the invitation of the BZNS Standing Committee.

The sides expressed satisfaction over the establishment of contacts between the two parties and over the first visit here by a delegation of the Peasants' Justice Party of Afghanistan.

In the exchange of views on international issues, unqualified support was expressed for the Soviet Union's programme for the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe, for building a nuclear-weapon-free and non-violent world. The sides welcomed the progress in the negotiated settlement of regional conflicts. They stressed the great importance of the Geneva accords on Afghanistan and the need for their strict observance by all parties to the conflict. Full support was expressed for the national reconciliation policy and the constructive steps taken by the Government of Afghanistan to promote the peace process in that country.

Following the completion of their talks, Mr Petur Tanchev and Mr Abdul Hakim Tawana signed a protocol on cooperation between the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and the Peasants' Justice Party of Afghanistan for the 1989-1991 period.

Mladenov Returns From Pact Budapest Meeting

AU3110144288 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Oct 88 pp 1, 5

[Text] Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, returned on 29 October from Budapest, where he took part in the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee. At Sofia airport he was greeted by Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Istvan Szabo, charge d'affaires at the Hungarian Embassy in Sofia.

Mladenov To Visit Luxembourg in Mid-November

AU3110175688 Sofia BTA in English
1637 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Text] Sofia, October 31 (BTA)—At the invitation of Mr Jacques Poos, minister of foreign affairs of Luxembourg, Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, will pay an official visit to Luxembourg in mid-November 1988.

Zhivkov, Atanasov Greet CSSR Leaders on Anniversary

AU3110134488 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Oct 88 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following message to Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Gustav Husak, CSSR president; and Ladislav Adamec, CSSR premier:

Dear Comrades,

The BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and all Bulgarian working people are sending most cordial greetings and wishes to the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government, and the fraternal CSSR people on your remarkable anniversary—the 70th anniversary of establishing the CSSR.

The establishment of a united and sovereign Czechoslovak state on 28 October 1918 was the result of the long-lasting national liberation struggles of Czechs and Slovaks, under the influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The ideas about a free Czechoslovak Republic were successfully implemented with the 9 May 1945 victory, when Czechs and Slovaks together began their march along the road of socialist construction.

Today the CSSR is a state with rich material and intellectual culture and recognized international authority. We highly value and support the CSSR's constructive foreign policy and its peaceful initiatives, which actively contribute to the common efforts of the fraternal socialist countries to decrease world tension, develop understanding and cooperation among nations, and save mankind.

From the bottom of our hearts we wish all CSSR working people new successes in socialist construction.

Zhivkov Greets Israel's Vilner on 70th Birthday
AU2410115588 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Oct 88 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, has sent the following message to Meir Vilner, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel:

Dear Comrade Meir Vilner,

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, all Bulgarian Communists, and on my personal behalf I most cordially greet you on your 70th birthday and on your being awarded the highest Bulgarian award—the "Georgi Dimitrov" Order.

The Bulgarian Communists know you as a loyal son of the Israeli people, a consistent patriot and internationalist, and a noted figure in the international communist and workers' movement who has devoted his entire life to the struggle against imperialism and reaction, to defending the vital interests of the Israeli working people, to achieving just and lasting peace in the Middle East, and to democracy and socialism.

We highly value your great contribution, as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel, to further strengthening fraternal relations between the BCP and the Communist Party of Israel on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

I wish you, dear Comrade Vilner, good health and new successes in your difficult and noble struggle for the happiness of the Israeli people and for the triumph of peace and socialism.

Tanchev, Lukanov Attend Turkish Reception
AU2810205488 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] In Sofia this evening Omer Lutem, Turkish ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria, gave a reception at his residence to mark his country's National Day.

The reception was attended by Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council; Yaroslav Radev, deputy chairman of the State Council; Andrey Lukanov, minister of foreign economic relations; high officials at the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Economic Relations; and representatives of business circles.

Economic Delegation Ends Visit to Austria
AU2210211888 Sofia BTA in English 1841 GMT 22 Oct 88

["Bulgaria, Austria: Fruitful Economic Dialogue"—BTA headline]

[Text] Vienna, October 22 (BTA)—From October 19 through October 21 a Bulgarian economic delegation headed by Mr Krustyu Stanilov, chairman of the Transport, Agricultural and Contruction Technology Association, visited Austria.

The delegation had talks with Austrian companies on concrete questions of the economic cooperation. Agreement in principle was reached for the establishment of a consortium with the Steyr-Daimler-Puch company for technological cooperation in the bus industry and for joint ventures to third markets. A consortium with the Koudenhove company will also be established for mastering of modern, highly automated technology for the production of fibreglass products with application in the bus, electric trucks and car industry, as well as in the consumer goods industry. Talks were held with the leadership of the Austrian Creditanstalt bank on questions of financing modern projects.

Development Measures for Border Regions Outlined
AU2710131288 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Oct 88 pp 1, 6

[Report on the 31st Decree of the Council of Ministers of 5 October 1988 on Developing Populated Settlements Along the Southern and Western Border of the People's Republic of Bulgaria: "Accelerated Construction of Economic and Social Base"]

[Text] The BCP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers are investing special care in constantly developing the economic and social base of the settlements located along the southern and western borders, halting the negative demographic phenomena, and making better use of existing resources—land, forests, pastures, and so on. This was also the intention of the 22d Decree of

1982. That decree had a definite positive role in significantly expanding the production base and improving social conditions in these regions. However, it did not comprehensively solve the problems of these regions' economic and social bases. Therefore, on the instructions of the BCP Central Committee, a new document was worked out, which was discussed by a broad circle of party, state, and economic cadres from the center and in the local sphere, as well as by the National Assembly commissions.

The 31st Decree of the Council of Ministers of 5 October 1988 on Developing Settlements Located Along the Southern and Western Borders created conditions for constructing the production base in a comprehensive and harmonious manner, accelerating the socioeconomic development of these territorial units, and consistently improving the population's well-being.

The decree is a timely answer to the pressing need to apply new approaches and comprehensive measures in the construction and functioning of a thriving economy and a modern base of social services for the population, and in halting the negative demographic processes in the border regions.

The decree aims at applying a long-range system of economic stimuli and regulators and organizational measures in the settlements along the southern and western borders, in an effort to create the necessary conditions for accelerated socioeconomic development, stabilizing the population, and reaching in the near future a standard of living similar to that of the averagely developed municipalities of our country.

The decree requires the executive committees of the municipal people's councils to prepare by 31 March 1989 comprehensive purpose-oriented programs for developing the municipalities in these regions during the 10th 5-Year Plan period, and until the year 2000.

The following measures have been envisaged for constructing and developing a thriving economy and a modern base for comprehensive social services in the populated settlements in the border regions, starting with 1 January 1989:

The executive committees of the municipal people's committees are to make available plots for the construction of enterprises, shops, and auxiliary farms within the borders of the populated settlements at minimum prices, which will be 10 percent of the usual payment for construction rights.

The state budget will provide 50 percent of the necessary means for constructing the material-technical base of the production sphere projects, except for projects of national importance.

—Production and economic activities are exempted from taxes on their profit, land tax, fixed-assets tax, and up to 1998 from turnover tax as well. Some 20 percent of these means will be paid into an extra-budget account of the relevant municipality, while 80 percent will remain in the organizations' production funds.

—The agricultural brigades in these municipalities will not be assigned state contracts for the purchase of agricultural produce.

—Means will be provided annually from the state budget for constructing new roads and repairing and maintaining the fourth-class roads in the border municipalities along the southern and western borders.

—A special system for retail supply and a program for welfare services for the population will be created.

—Specific measures have been envisaged for expanding the participation of construction organizations in implementing the programs for the municipalities that have been worked out.

In order to improve the standard of living of the population in the settlements, as specified in the appendix to the decree, it has been envisaged that starting with 1 July 1989:

— Labor wages based on norms and tariffs, as well as payroll salaries of all categories of working people will be increased 1.2 to 1.6 times. After the introduction of the new basic wages system, approved by Decree No 66 of the Council of Ministers and the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions of 1987, individual labor remuneration for results achieved in work will increase at the same rate.

—The specific rate of salary increase in every populated settlement will be determined by the executive committee of the relevant municipal people's council and coordinated with the executive committee of the oblast people's council, according to the proximity to the border, shortage of cadres, living and working conditions, and so forth.

—Pensioners, working in material production, the sphere of services, and in auxiliary-servicing jobs in the economic and cooperative organizations and departments, are entitled to receive, in addition to their pensions, an increased labor wage in accordance with the approved rate.

—Citizens, working on the basis of a labor contract, are exempt from income tax.

—The executive committees of the municipal people's councils are to give priority to the local citizens, as well as citizens who have moved to these municipalities and have undertaken to live and work in these municipalities for at least 15 years, in everything related to purchasing

apartments from the state fund or from private citizens, which are offered for sale in accordance with the established order; building on state plots; and constructing apartments and buildings for economic activity. A minimum payment of 10 percent of the established price will be required in such cases.

—The State Saving Bank is to approve loans to local citizens and those who have moved to the border territories, without any initial payment.

Citizens who have moved to the border regions, and who continue to live and work in these regions after the 15-year term, are exempted from repaying the rest of any loan they have received for the purposes of constructing or building an apartment, if the amount does not exceed 10,000 leva, and if they have paid their installments regularly. **The municipal people's councils are to pay the local citizens and those who have moved to the border regions aid to the tune of 60 leva per constructed square meter for the construction of apartments on an economic basis after 1 January 1989. This payment is to be made after the completion of construction.**

Newly married couples, families with many children, or families living in poor social conditions can receive free financial aid of 2,000 leva for the construction of apartments on an economic basis, according to an appropriate decision of the executive committee of the relevant municipal people's council.

—In order to provide the border regions with the necessary cadres it is envisaged that citizens of border municipalities who undertake to work in settlements specified in the decree for 6 years after completing their studies, will gain admission to higher, semi-higher and high school establishments by a simplified procedure.

The fact that the measures incorporated in the degree affect 1,017 settlements in 54 municipalities in which there are 563,973 inhabitants shows the scope and importance of the decree. It is envisaged that 470 million leva will be allocated annually from the state budget for improving the living and working conditions in these regions.

The 22d Decree of the BCP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of 1982 has been amended in all points related to increasing from 5 to 10 years the period of exemption for newly formed enterprises and units of economic organizations on the territory of municipalities of the fourth and fifth functional category and from the Strandzha-Sakar region, from paying turnover and income tax. In addition, many privileges granted by the decree will be extended to young specialists with high school education up to the age of 45.

The 31st Decree of the Council of Ministers of 5 October 1988 creates objective conditions for accelerating the construction of the economic and social base of the settlements along the southern and western borders and for improving the demographic conditions in these regions.

The comprehensive implementation of the decree requires the party, state, economic, and public organizations to develop intensive and creative activity to explain this decree and widely acquaint the working people with the measures envisaged by the decree, and to implement the necessary organizational and political work related to its implementation.

Energy Consumption Limits Increased

AU1710121388 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 17 Oct 88

[Text] Approximately an hour ago we were informed on a decision of the Energetika Association, which will certainly interest many citizens. Let us hear Dimitur Nenkov, chief [word indistinct] of the association:

[Begin Nenkov recording] As of 1 October the Energetika Association will increase the monthly limits for the consumption of electric power for subscribers who are not included in the central heating system in housing units which are built according to industrial methods of construction from 1200 kilowatt hours to 1500 kilowatt hours. [end recording].

Leaders' Public Appearances for 13-21 Oct

AU2210180888 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its newcasts, the Sofia press, and Sofia BTA in English during the 15-21 October monitoring period report the following public appearances of Bulgarian leaders (sourceline of each report given in parentheses):

The following leaders attended the Fourth National Conference of the Bulgarian Women's Movement in Sofia on 20 October: Todor Zhivkov, Yordan Yotov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Grigor Stoichkov, Nacho Papazov, and Emil Khristov. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 20 Oct 88)

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, received U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead in Sofia on 18 October. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 18 Oct 88) In Sofia on 20 October Zhivkov received Yuriy Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Oblast CPSU Committee, (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 20 Oct 88) and made a speech at the Fourth National Conference of the Bulgarian Women's Movement. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 20 Oct 88)

Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, held final talks in Sofia on 15 October with the prime minister of Mozambique, Mario da Graca Machungo. (Sofia BTA in English 1318 GMT 15 Oct 88) In Sofia on 17 October Atanasov received Remo Gaspari, minister of southern development of Italy, (Sofia BTA in English 1150 GMT 17 Oct 88), received Albert Belichenko, chairman of the CEMA International Investment Bank, (Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 17 Oct 88), and also received Krishna Chandra Pant, Indian minister of defense. (Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 17 Oct 88) In Sofia on 20 October Atanasov received the participants in the 80th session of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Cooperation in Transportation. (Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 20 Oct 88)

Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, welcomed at Sofia airport on 16 October Athos Fava, visiting secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Argentina, (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 16 Oct 88) and also had talks with Fava during his visit, which ended on 20 October. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 20 Oct 88) In Sofia on 21 October Balev met with Hugo Lopez, an official of the Communist Party of Cuba. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 21 Oct 88)

Ognyan Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, gave an official dinner in Plovdiv on 16 October in honor of Krishna Chandra Pant, minister of defense of India, (Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 17 Oct 88 p 4) and also had talks with the latter during his visit from 13 through 17 October. (Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 17 Oct 88)

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, attended a dinner given in his honor in a Sofia hotel on 14 October by Krishna Chandra Pant, the visiting minister of defense of India. (Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 17 Oct 88 p 4) In Sofia on 16 October Dzhurov attended a festive concert to mark Bulgarian Air Force Day. (Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 17 Oct 88 p 3)

Grisha Filipov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, departed from Sofia on 18 October for Prague at the head of a visiting BCP Central Committee delegation. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 18 Oct 88) He and his delegation returned to Bulgaria from Prague on 21 October. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 21 Oct 88) Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, received in Sofia on 13 October the newly appointed Algerian ambassador. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Oct 88 p 2) Mladenov received an Austrian Foreign Ministry delegation in Sofia during the the delegation's visit on 17 and 18 October. (Sofia BTA in English 1745 GMT 18 Oct 88) In Sofia on 18 October Mladenov attended Zhivkov's reception of John Whitehead, U.S. deputy secretary of state. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 18 Oct 88) and in Sofia on 19 October Mladenov held talks with John Whitehead. (Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 19 Oct 88)

Yordan Yotov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received in Sofia on 20 October Marjan Orozen, chairman of the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia. (Sofia BTA in English 1834 GMT 20 Oct 88)

Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, had talks in Sofia on 20 October with a delegation of the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia led by its chairman, Marjan Orozen. (Sofia BTA in English 2216 GMT 20 Oct 88) In Pernik on 21 October he attended a meeting to celebrate the 80th anniversary of the formation of the local communist party organization. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 21 Oct 88)

Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign economic relations, spoke in Sofia on 17 October at the opening of the 80th session of the CEMA Permanent Commission on Cooperation in Transportation. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 17 Oct 88) He had talks with Indian Defense Minister Krishna Chandra Pant during the latter's visit from 13 through 17 October. (Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 17 Oct 88) In Sofia on 18 October Lukanov had talks with Remo Gaspari, minister of southern development of Italy. (Sofia BTA in English 1809 GMT 18 Oct 88) In Sofia on 19 October Lukanov had talks with Whitehead. (Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 19 Oct 88) In Sofia on 20 October Lukanov attended Zhivkov's reception of Yuriy Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Oblast CPSU Committee. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 20 Oct 88)

Stoyan Markov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, departed from Sofia for Aden on 13 October at the head of a BCP Central Committee delegation. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Oct 88 p 6) He returned to Sofia from Aden with his delegation on 21 October. (Sofia BTA in English 1725 GMT 21 Oct 88)

Grigor Stoichkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, met in Sofia on 18 October with Nikolay Konarev, USSR minister of railways. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Oct 88 p 6) In Sofia on

20 October he received Jean Kolipe Lama, minister of labor and social affairs of Guinea. (Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 20 Oct 88) Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture, science, and education, received in Sofia on 15 October Budyn Sumyaa, minister of culture of Mongolia. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 15 Oct 88) In Sofia on 19 October Yordanov received Sir David Wilson, director of the British Museum. (Sofia BTA in English 1819 GMT 19 Oct 88) In Sofia on 21 October Yordanov attended a ceremony at the Polish Embassy at which Bulgarian cultural figures received Polish decorations. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 21 Oct 88)

Emil Khristov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received in Sofia on 13 October a visiting group from the SED Central Committee led by Erwin Jurisch, deputy chief of an unidentified department in the SED Central Committee. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Oct 88 p 6)

Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, also met Athos Fava, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Argentina, on his arrival at Sofia airport on 16 October, (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 16 Oct 88) and also had talks with Fava during his visit, which ended on 20 October. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 20 Oct 88) Stanishev had talks with a Workers Party of Korea Central Committee delegation led by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary for international issues, during the delegation's visit from 12 through 17 October. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Oct 88 p 2)

'Antisocialist' Demonstration at Rally Criticized

LD3110120288 Prague CTK in English 0845 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Text] Prague Oct 31 (CTK)—"The development of socialist democracy has nothing in common with anarchy. Only the observance of laws and the strengthening of socialist legality gives guarantees of full use of rights and freedoms", the Czechoslovak Communist Party daily RUDE PRAVO wrote today.

It reported Friday's provocative anti-socialist action by some 2,000 people who met in the centre of Prague despite explicit ban by the Prague 1 District National Committee.

The paper noted that the action took place after Thursday's ceremonial rally in Wenceslas Square at which 200,000 people pledged full support to the political line of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. "The organizers of the provocative get-together undoubtedly wanted to provoke a counter-demonstration which pursued disruptive aims: To sow unrest among the workers and misuse young people. Its essence was and remains anti-socialist. It was actually an action against restructuring and democratization", the paper wrote.

RUDE PRAVO said that "the initiators of this anti-state action would certainly be pleased if we wrote that the 2,000 people came to demonstrate for their aims. However, as the profile of some of those brought up before the authorities showed, in one rank with them there were also criminal elements, political bankrupts of the crisis-ridden years, and there were also young people who could not even explain the concrete meaning of the slogans and calls they had shouted."

RUDE PRAVO pointed out that the provocative action had been prepared for a long time by foreign anti-socialist and emigrant centres and some dissident groups and added: "The role of coordinators was assumed by some Western media of the NATO countries, especially the official radio station of the U.S. Administration—the Voice of America. The intention of the foreign inducers was evident—to cast doubt, by an open confrontation, on the process of restructuring now under way, to discredit Czechoslovakia as a signatory of the Final Act of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, to disturb law and order and to slander our Republic abroad."

The paper reported that several dozen persons connected with the preparations of the provocation, who continued these preparations despite being cautioned several times, were detained in accordance with the law on October 27. Criminal proceedings were also instituted for the criminal act of sedition against individuals who spread various appeals and publications attacking Czechoslovak society. During searches at the home of some of them Western-made copying equipment, printing material as well as certificates of the receipt of considerable financial amounts from abroad were found.

Receipts of over 200,000 Tuzex crowns, apparently designed to finance persons actively involved in anti-state activity, were for instance found in one flat, RUDE PRAVO said.

It is noted that of the 87 people brought up before the public security force on Friday, some are being charged with minor offences and misdemeanour, some with the criminal act of attacking a public official.

In another article, a brief commentary headlined "Catch the Thief", RUDE PRAVO wrote: "After the dispersal of Friday's banned demonstration in Prague, virtually venomous criticism has been poured on Czechoslovakia from the ruling circles as well as the press especially in some NATO countries. In this case they have somehow 'forgotten' that they do not measure by one yardstick, that in their countries, too, every demonstration has to be reported and permitted beforehand, otherwise the authorities in each country have the right to use law enforcement forces against its participants, with whatever this involves".

Text of Central Committee Resolution Published

AU2610181488 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Oct 88 pp 1, 2

["The Resolution of the CPSL Central Committee"]

[Text] At its sessions on 17 - 18 October 1988, the CPSL Central Committee discussed and expressed its full support for the resolution of the 10th CPCZ Central Committee session on the topical tasks of ideological work in restructuring the economic mechanism and developing socialist democracy. It assessed the results and the experience derived from political-educational and mass-political work in resolving the practical tasks of comprehensive social restructuring, it expressed appreciation for the results achieved in this sphere in realizing the resolutions of the Seventh and Ninth CPCZ Central Committee Sessions and the follow-up sessions of the CPSL Central Committee, and it determined specific tasks aimed at qualitatively new growth in the standard and effectiveness of ideological work under conditions in the Slovak SR.

The importance of ideological work is undergoing a particular increase in the current period of the practical realization of strategic decisions, which have created prerequisites for successfully realizing the economic and social restructuring, on the basis of the deepening of socialist democracy. State enterprises are gradually being established which will work under conditions of economic accountability, self-financing, and socialist self-management. Increasing demands are being placed on the activity and independence of the National Front

organizations, on expanding the powers and responsibility of national committees, and on asserting an open policy and flow of information to the public. This process envisages profound changes in the political and intellectual spheres of society, and a restructuring of the content, forms, and methods of ideological work. For us, the source of the stimuli and inspiration for the theoretical and practical implementation of the programs of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL Congress in this sphere lies in the wealth of ideas of the 19th All-Union CPCZ Conference.

Proceeding from the 10th CPCZ Central Committee Session, the CPSL Central Committee considers the completion of the elaboration and the assertion of the line of social restructuring to be of decisive importance in the ideological activity of the party bodies and organizations.

I. [Roman One]

In implementing the resolutions of the 10th CPCZ Central Committee Session and the CPSL Central Committee Session, the CPSL Central Committee considers it necessary to focus the attention of the party bodies, organizations, and Communists in Slovakia on the following main tasks:

— Through ideological work, to actively promote the strengthening of the party's Marxist - Leninist unity, to help the party fulfill the role of the revolutionary political and intellectual vanguard of society, of the initiator and organizer of progressive changes in all spheres;

— With all instruments and means of ideological work, to systematically elucidate the essence of the changes we are experiencing and for which we strive; to help fully develop the full potential and advantages of socialism, attain higher quality within it, and satisfy the growing needs of the people; to contribute to uniting society on the platform of the revolutionary program of restructuring and galvanize the working people for its realization;

— To orient ideological work toward perceiving the purpose and objectives of social restructuring, and toward asserting it in life; to apply a critical-analytical approach; to see to it that ideological work is truthful and realistic, that it creatively applies the ideas of Marxism - Leninism; to guide the entire process toward comprehensively contributing toward the shaping the social awareness and conduct of our individuals;

— To pay exceptional attention to forming people's weltanschauung, particularly the younger generation; to enhance the political culture of the populace, develop the ethical and civic qualities of people's personalities, mold an active attitude toward life, patriotic and international sentiments, a socialist relationship toward work, contribute toward molding the socialist way of life; to elucidate domestic policy within the context of international problems, of the struggle for peace; to more effectively counter the influence of hostile propaganda, and develop atheist upbringing in a more convincing way.

— To overcome inflexibility, conservatism, deeply ingrained habits which are the result of extensive approaches toward the solution of problems, improve organization and discipline, induce a creative atmosphere, develop creative thinking; be in constant contact with people, and with them seek solutions to the problems posed by life. Encourage irreconcilability with everything that stands in the way of society's advancement and people's activity.

— To enhance conceptuality, effectiveness, and the creativity of management work in all spheres of ideoeducational activity; seek and apply in it forms and methods which expediently combine collective and individual approaches, create scope for a frank and constructive dialogue.

— To fundamentally improve the work with cadres which are active in the sphere of ideological work, their purposeful training, their rational deployment with the help of democratic mechanisms, entrusting specific tasks to them, and regularly assessing their activity. To involve theoretically, politically, and professionally the most mature cadres in this activity.

— To speedily resolve the issues concerning the material-technical ensurance of ideological work, its modernization, and further development. This requires different approaches, close cooperation, and a high degree of political and professional responsibility by all interested bodies and organizations.

II. [Roman Two]

In order to achieve these objectives, the CPSL Central Committee instructs party bodies, organizations, and Communists in Slovakia:

1. In the sphere of propaganda and agitation

—To increase demands on propaganda and agitation so that they can react more flexibly to the needs of life, that they will be truthful, frank, and informed, and convince people with their arguments of the correctness of the CPCZ policy.

— To ensure that issues connected with the restructuring of the economic mechanism and the democratization of society are at the center of attention in economic propaganda and agitation; help to achieve comprehension of the content and the depth of the changes which are currently occurring; in unity with political-organizational and economic work to orient it toward molding the awareness of a socialist manager; foster a creative approach to restructuring; elucidate the tasks of self-mangement in enterprises and their relations between

the party organization, the management, and trade unions; and draw critical attention to departmental and local approaches, violation of the principles of socialist legality, ethics, and discipline.

— To foster the implementation of the findings of science and technology in practice; inculcate in people's consciousness respect for honest, quality, and selfless work; thoroughly elucidate in theory and practice the importance and the role of economic accountability, self-financing, socialist ownership, self-management, entrepreneurship, plan and market, social equality and justice, social security, and the like.

— To assess the existing structure of the CPSL Central Committee's teams of lecturers and lower-level party bodies from the viewpoint of their comprehending and more effectively ensuring the tasks of ideological work in the process of social restructuring.

— To ensure a fundamental turn toward political activity, above all through comprehensive development of personal agitation in all work and civic collectives. The personal example of party members and, in particular, purposeful mass-political work by ranking economic personnel, and functionaries of the party and the social and state bodies and organizations, play the crucial role in this.

— To base the content of graphic agitation on the tasks of our society's economic and social development; ensure that it contributes to providing information to the public, to creating a healthy political atmosphere, and that it mobilizes people for restructuring.

—To consistently implement the tasks arising from the restructuring of the party and political education; foster and strengthen the habits of creative thinking, systematic political autodidactism, and learn to make use of acquired knowledge in practical life.

Increase the responsibility of the CPSL primary organizations for comprehensively ensuring party education, intensify their influence on political education in social organizations.

2. In the sphere of the development of the Marxist - Leninist theory of social sciences — To bring social sciences into harmony with the objectives and tasks of restructuring; develop and implement the revolutionary-restructuring essence and role of Marxist - Leninist social sciences; and fundamentally deepen their mutual relationship with the social and, especially, the party-political practice.

— In the orientation of scientific-research work to focus on the research of momentous problems having a comprehensive nature. On the basis of interdisciplinary collaboration to study the problems of the dialectics of scientific-technical, economic, social, political, and spiritual-cultural development. To contribute to the development of a comprehensive theoretical concept of socialism. To pay exceptional attention to a comprehensive research of man.

— To deepen the coordination of scientific-research activity of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, higher institutes of learning, departmental institutes and party theoretical institutes in Slovakia.

— The party theoretical-pedagogical institutes in Slovakia—the Institute of Marxism - Leninism attached to the CPSL Central Committee, and the [Bratislava—FBIS] Faculty of the Advanced School of Politics attached to the CPCZ Central Committee—to pay first rate attention in research activity to the political system and the place of the Communist Party in this system, and its mission as vanguard in socialist society. To comprehensively generalize the experience from the implementation of the party's leading role in our country as well as in the fraternal socialist countries, and creatively resolve the current problems as well as the future-oriented tasks of the formulation and realization of the CPCZ policy.

3. In the sphere of enlightenment and education

— In the work of all schools to consistently assert the unity of education and enlightenment, their close links with the life of society. To expand and deepen the mutual relationship between society and school, fully appreciate the role of school in the comprehensive training of qualified cadres.

— In the educational activity of the school, family, social, and special-interest organizations of the National Front, national committees, enterprises, and departments and other institutions to achieve a qualitatively higher level of cooperation and social responsibility for the education and socialist development of the young generation.

— At school, in the activity of the Socialist Youth Union and other social organizations to foster and correctly motivate a greater and more active interest on the part of the youth in social events, in ideopolitical questions, especially the current social processes of restructuring and democratization, and interest in taking an active part in these processes. To pay special attention to the ideopolitical maturing and molding of the class consciousness of the workers youth.

4. In the sphere of culture and the arts

—To ensure increasing the ideopolitical and artistic responsibility of artists' unions for the quality of the works of art and their dissemination; increase their active participation in management processes in the sphere of culture.

—To comprehensively develop cultural-educational work, deepen its socialist content, increase the coresponsibility and commitment of workers in the cultural-educational sphere. Continue creating conditions for the development of the nationalities' cultures. Improve the standard and dignity of civic rituals and celebrations. From these exacting viewpoints to reassess the current state of training of workers in the sphere culture and their social appreciation.

— In the sphere of art criticism to seek new approaches and opportunities for closer interconnection with works of art in the effort to demonstrate a clear value orientation, deepen the ideopolitical, esthetic, philosophical, and educational attributes of art criticism and the works of art themselves.

— To pay constant attention to the program of esthetic education. To make purposeful use of leisure time for educational-enlightenment work and cultural-social life—especially as regards youth—with the participation of social, nationalities', special-interest organizations.

— To mold the populace's aware civic attitude toward the protection and improvement of the natural and living environment and toward cultural monuments.

— To put greater demands on architecture, esthetic forms, and the city and village housing developments, so that they constitute rationally organized complexes of production areas, housing entities, and networks of social, cultural, educational, and enlightenment facilities.

5. In the sphere of information and propaganda media

— To increase alertness, truthfulness, objectivity, and the ability to argue and provide qualified information.

— To raise their responsibility for the realization of the document on the implementation of the Leninist principle of open information being provided by the programs of radio, and television. To act more efficiently as a platform for a democratic exchange of views and experience. To develop truthful and principled criticism, public supervision of the way the intentions of the party are being implemented.

— To contribute to conducting a frank dialogue with the working people and ensure, with the help of party bodies of all levels, the participation of responsible ranking personnel from the state and economic sector, their—in the interest of informing the public—timely and pragmatical reaction to urgent issues, providing information about tasks and the state of their realization, about problems and the measures adopted to resolve these problems.

— To perfect the style of the party work in individual editorial offices of the instruments of information and propaganda media and create an atmosphere of exactingness and high political responsibility for truthfully and promptly informing the public. To increase the effectiveness of the political leadership of editorial collectives, including the district and enterprise press.

The CPSL Central Committee

a p p r o v e s [word published in widespace]

a) the Report of the CPSL Central Committee on the Tasks of Ideological Work Under the Conditions of Restructuring in Slovakia in the Sense of the Resolution of the 10th CPCZ Central Committee Session;

b) the Report on the Activity of the Presidium, the Secretariat, and the Commissions of the CPSL Central Committee After the 14 April 1988 Session of the CPSL Central Committee;

c) the Rules of Procedure of the CPSL Central Committee;

d) the Composition of the CPSL Central Committee's Standing Commissions;

e) the Principles for the Activity of the CPSL Central Committee's Standing Commissions;

i t a c k n o w l e d g e s [words published in widespace]

a) the implementation of the Resolution of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the Resolution of the CPSL Congress in the sphere of the party's ideoeducational work;

b) the information on how the suggestions, recommendations, and applications submitted at the CPSL Central Committee sessions on 14 January 1988 and on 14 April 1988 had been dealt with;

c) the political-organizational procedure in ensuring the results of the 10th CPCZ Central Committee Session and the CPSL Central Committee Session.

The CPSL Central Committee is convinced that members and candidate members of the CPSL Central Committee, party bodies and organizations and all Communists in Slovakia will become actively involved in a consistent realization of the resolutions of the 10th CPCZ Central Committee and the CPSL Central Committee sessions, and will thus help to deepen the CPCZ' ideological, organizational, and action unity.

Nationalities 'Ensured' of Equal Positions

LD2710100988 Prague CTI in English 0829 GMT 27 Oct 88

[Text] Bratislava Oct 27 (CTK)—The adoption of the law on Czechoslovak Federation and the consitutional law on the position of nationalities in Czechoslovakia 20 years ago meant a qualitative step forward and ensured for the Hungarian, Polish, German and Ukrainian nationalities living in Czechoslovakia conditions for their development in all spheres.

There are 580,000 Hungarian citizens living in Czechoslovakia, forming the biggest minority and almost four per cent of the Czechoslovak and more than 11 per cent of the Slovak population. They are represented in national committees of all grades and in the country's supreme legislative bodies. The Czechoslovak Federal Assembly includes 18 Hungarian, four Ukrainian, two Polish and two German deputies. 16 representatives of the Hungarian and three of the Ukrainian minorities are in the Slovak National Council which is the supreme legislative organ of Slovakia.

Deputies Attend International Communism Seminar

AU2510183688 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Oct 88 p 1

[CTK report: "Seminar for Deputies Concludes"]

[Text] Prague—The seminar on the topical issues of international political-economic relations, organized for deputies serving on the foreign committees of the CSSR Federal Assembly Chambers of the People and of Nations, continued yesterday [20 October] in Prague. At the seminar Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Central Committee secretary, dealt with the present situation in the international communist movement. He stressed that the dynamic transformations in the present world are confronting the communist and workers parties with new tasks. This makes it necessary to change their strategy and tactics to make them correspond to the changing conditions of general development. The unity of class and all-human interests (and above all the interest in preserving peace) is coming to the fore. Vasil Bilak then briefed the participants on the CPCZ' relations with the communist parties throughout the world. He pointed out the inspiring significance of restructuring in the USSR for the world revolutionary movement, for enhancing the attractions of socialism on an international scale. Jindrich Rehorek, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, spoke of the current developments in the USSR, of the USSR's foreign policy, and of the topical tasks of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation. Jaromir Nehera, CSSR's deputy minister of foreign affairs, explained the development problems in developing countries and the present state and prospects of our cooperation with these countries. The seminar, which included an extensive discussion, ended with a statement by Frantisek Jelinek, deputy minister-director of the Church Affairs Secretariat of the Government of the CSSR, who spoke on issues of our state church policy.

Patrol Finds Five Aliens in Train Hideout

AU3110151088 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Oct 88 p 8

[Unattributed report in the "Black Chronicle" column]

[Text] The border patrol in the Breclav checkpoint and passport control station in Pohansko [stanice breclav v Pohansku] discovered 5 foreign citizens in a wooden hideout in 1 of the 26 cars of a freight train carrying powdered coal after midnight on Wednesday [26 October]. Apart from their personal effects, the hideout also contained three large oxygen tanks, an ax, and two water canisters.

Changes in Socialist Youth Union Approved

AU2710194888 [Editorial Report] Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech on 22 October on pages 3 and 4 publishes 10,000-word "excerpts" from a speech by Vasil Mohorita, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat and chairman of the Socialist Youth Union [SSM] Central Committee, delivered at a 2-day plenary meeting of the SSM Central Committee in Sec near Chrudim on 21 October. On 24 October, on pages 1 and 2, MLADA FRONTA carries a 1,500-word "MF"-signed report on the conclusion of the meeting and its decisions.

In one section of his speech at the SSM plenum (which was devoted the role of the SSM in organizing leisure activities for the young generation), Mohorita discusses the "need for changes in the systematization of the SSM apparatus in the present stage." He recommends that six SSM Central Committee departments be abolished and that two new departments be set up—a labor initiative department, to reflect the need for "new approaches in the development of SSM labor initiative," and a social and legal department, which should draft proposals for "improving the living and working conditions of the young generation." Although Mohorita does not specify which departments are to be abolished, he mentions that they include the cadre and personnel department and the control department. While the education of cadres is to be transferred to the competence of the political organization department, "other tasks within the range of cadre duties and essential control activities are being transferred to the authority of the Secretariat of the Chairman of the SSM Central Committee." Mohorita mentions that these "structural changes" will reduce the SSM Central Committee apparatus by 35 persons, which is more than 15 percent. The simultaneous abolition of the SSM Central Committee's Administration for Special Purpose Facilities (whose duties are to be transferred

to the SSM Central Committee's Economic Department) will, according to the SSM Central Committee chairman, increase the staff cuts "in the center" to 85.

Mohorita goes on to say that the number of SSM Central Committee secretaries will be reduced by one and that regional SSM organizations should, as a rule, have only two secretaries. Only Prague, South Moravia, North Moravia, Bratislava, Central Slovakia, and East Slovakia may reportedly increase this basic number of secretaries by one, in view of the large number of university students in these cities and regions and the need for a "differentiated approach" to them. The 104 staff positions saved at the upper end of the "vertical structure" will reportedly be used to reinforce the apparatus of some small SSM district organizations (where the number of full-time functionaries will increase from 8 to 9) and the apparatus of primary SSM organizations. Mohorita mentions that, within the constraints of the allocated wage funds, elected agencies at the district level will be able to make decisions "according to their own discretion" about at least one-third of the apparatus of SSM district committees; elected agencies at the regional level at least 50 percent of the staff of SSM regional committees; and elected agencies at the republican and federal levels about more than 70 percent of the staff of the SSM Czech, Slovak, and Federal Central Committees.

All the "systematization changes" are to be carried out by the time of the next SSM district and regional conferences, which will be held on 8 and 15 April (district conferences) and on 13 May (regional conferences) next year. Mohorita recommends the use of secret ballot and multiple candidacy at these conferences, so that "capable organizers who command natural authority" among the young generation get elected.

The MLADA FRONTA report on the conclusion of the plenary meeting of the SSM Central Committee (published on 24 October, on pages 1 and 2) includes the following passage on cadre changes, all of which were reportedly approved by secret ballot: "The session released J. Durica from the posts of deputy chairman of the SSM Central Committee, member of the SSM Central Committee, and member of the SSM Central Committee Presidium and Secretariat; J. Dvorsky from the posts of secretary of the SSM Central Committee, member of the SSM Central Committee, and member of the SSM Central Committee Presidium and Secretariat; J. Janosovsky from the post of secretary of the SSM Central Committee; S. Kosatko, J. Kyselova, and L. Musil from the post of members of the SSM Central Committee; V. Matlovic from the post of head of the SSM Central Committee International Affairs Department; J. Doutnac from the post of head of the SSM Central Committee Department for Secondary School Students; Z. Hajovsky from the post of head of the SSM Central Committee Department for the SSM Pioneer Organization; S. Jaska from the post of head of the SSM Central Committee Department for University Students; V. Lelek from the post of head of the SSM Central Committee Center for Youth, Science, and Technology; L. Mesiarik from the post of head of the SSM Central Committee Control Department; J. Sejda from the post of head of the SSM Central Committee Economic Department; P. Vasat from the post of head of the SSM Central Committee Department for Youth Working in Industry; and J. Vykydal from the post of head of the SSM Central Committee Secretariat.

It co-opted as members of the SSM Central Committee: M. Bukac, director of the SSM Central Political School; F. Cab, chairman of the North Moravia SSM Regional Committee; P. Cirtek, director of Czechoslovak Television, Brno; S. Jaska, head of the SSM Central Committee International Affairs Department; Z. Krutek, chairman of the South Moravia SSM Regional Committee; J. Madlova, head of the SSM Central Committee Department for the SSM Pioneer Organization; R. Placek, technician at the building section of the Hlucin City National Committee; J. Plesnik, chairman of the Senica SSM District Committee; A. Sellner, director of the Stavocentral organization; and T. Varga, chairman of the SSM Municipal District Committee in Bratislava-2.

"The session elected J. Janosovsky as deputy chairman of the SSM Central Committee; A. Kozarova and P. Cirtek as members of the SSM Central Committee Presidium; J. Cisar as secretary and member of the SSM Central Committee Secretariat; and M. Bukac, S. Jaska, J. Madlova, and P. Studik as members of the SSM Central Committee Secretariat.

"The session also approved E. Bielovsky for the post of head of the SSM Central Committee Department for Economic Facilities; J. Doutnac for the post of head of the Secretariat of the SSM Central Committee Council for Secondary School Students; S. Jaska for the post of head of the SSM Central Committee International Affairs Department; Z. Jerabek for the post of head of the Secretariat of the SSM Central Committee Council for Youth Working in Industry, the Building Industry, Transportation, Services, the Civil Service, and Institutions; V. Lelek for the post of head of the SSM Central Committee Department for the Scientific-Technical Activity of the Youth; J. Madlova for the post of head of the SSM Central Committee Department for the SSM Pioneer Organization; D. Makula for the post of head of the Secretariat of the SSM Central Committee Council for Youth Working in Agriculture, the Food Industry, Forestry, and Water Management; L. Mesiarik for the post of head of the SSM Central Committee Social and Legal Department; P. Rosecky for the post of head of the SSM Central Committee Economic Department; M. Svatosova for the post of head of the SSM Secretariat for the Czechoslovak University Students' Center; L. Zak for the post of head of the Secretariat of the SSM Central Committee; and F. Zehra for the post of head of the SSM Central Committee Labor Initiative Department."

Adamec Leaves for Working Visit to USSR

LD3110163088 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1500 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Text] Ladislav Adamec, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, left Prague today on a short working visit to the Soviet Union. He was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Federal First Deputy Premiers Pavol Hrivnak and Bohumil Urban, and by other officials.

PRC Minister Concludes Visit, Departs

Meets With Fotjik

AU2510122788 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Oct 88 p 2

[CTK report: "Receiving Chinese Minister"]

[Text] Prague—Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Central Committee secretary, received Ai Zhisheng, PRC minister of radio, cinema, and television, in Prague on Thursday [20 October]. In a frank, friendly talk he briefed the Chinese guest on the topical tasks in ideological work arising from the 10th CPCZ Central Committee session; he also appraised the cooperation of the two countries in the areas of television, radio, and films, which is significantly helping to expand the exchange of information on the life and work of their people.

The reception was attended by Otto Cmolik, CPCZ Central Committee department head, and by Matej Lucan, CSSR deputy premier. Wang Xingda, PRC ambassador to the CSSR, was also present on the occasion.

—On the same day the Chinese guest was received by Matej Lucan. Their talk dealt with the development of Czechoslovak-Chinese cooperation and with the realization of conclusions adopted regarding the cultural sphere during the deliberations of top party and state representatives of both countries.

TV Pact Signed

LD2510183988 Prague CTK in English 1726 GMT 25 Oct 88

[Text] Prague Oct 25 (CTK)—Chinese Minister of Radio and Television Ai Zhisheng ended today his official visit to Czechoslovakia and left here.

During the visit he met with Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Jan Fojtik, Deputy Premier Matej Lucan and other officials.

He also met with general directors of Czechoslovak Radio, Czechoslovak Film and Czechoslovak Television Jan Risko, Jiri Purs and Jan Zelenka, respectively, for talks on extending cooperation. Besides Prague he visited also Bratislava and Karlovy Vary.

At the close of the visit, Ai Zhisheng and Jan Zelenka signed a document summarizing the themes for the further extension of cooperation between the two countries' television companies.

PRC's Gao Yang Visits, Discusses Education

LD2710125088 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 27 Oct 88

[Text] In Prague today Jan Fojtik, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Gao Yang, president of the Advanced Party School of the CPC Central Committee. In a comradely atmosphere, they talked about possibilities of cooperation between party and educational institutions of the two countries.

PRC Academy of Sciences Group Confers

AU2810124988 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Oct 88 p 7

[Unattributed report in the "International Contacts" column]

[Text] Academician Josef Riman, chairman of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences (CSAV), received a delegation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Prague on Wednesday [26 October]. Hou Ziqiang, vice secretary general of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and Chen Li , on the staff of the academy's foreign section, discussed with the CSAV officials the issues of guiding scientific research in the CSAV, and also problems connected with the results of scientific work.

Scientific Protocol With PRC Signed

AU2810125588 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Oct 88 p 7

[Unattributed report in the "International Contacts" column]

[Text] Pavel Hrivnak, first CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Development, received Guo Shuyan, vice minister of the PRC's State Science and Technology Commission heading the Chinese delegation at the 30th session of the Mixed CSSR-PRC Commission for Scientific-Technical Cooperation, in Prague on Wednesday [26 October]. The protocol on the 30th session of the Mixed CSSR-PRC Commission for Scientific-Technical Cooperation was signed on the same day.

Israel's Abba Eban Conducts Talks in Prague

AU2710134088 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Oct 88 p 2

[Unattributed report in the "International Contacts" column]

[Text] Abba Eban, member of the Israel Workers Party [MAPAI] leadership and chairman of the Knesset (Israeli parliament) Security and Foreign Affairs Committee, was received in Prague on Monday [24 October] by Bohuslav Kucera, chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party, deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, and chairman of the preparatory committee for convening a model international Middle East conference. Bohuslav Kucera briefed the guest on the current preparations for the model international Middle East conference, organized by the Czechoslovak side on a non-governmental level for the beginning of December. He invited Abba Eban to take part in this model conference.

Further Reportage on Talks

TA2610202688 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 26 Oct 88

[Excerpts] Czechoslovak Communist Party Chairman Bohuslav Kucera, has told Abba Eban, the visiting chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, that Prague supports UN Resolution 242 and believes the Middle East conflict should be solved on the basis of Israeli territorial concessions in exchange for peace. Eban is on a mission to Eastern Europe at the request of Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres. Jack Katzenell reports:

Bohuslav Kucera, who is also vice president of the Czechoslovak Parliament, reminded Abba Eban that in 1948, during Israel's war of independence, it was Czechoslovakia that supplied the fledgling Jewish state with arms at a time when they were desperately needed. Today, he said, Czechoslovakia supports UN Resolution 242 and believes Israel should give up territory in return for peace.

Eban explained Shim'on Peres' peace initiative and urged his hosts to speed up the process of representation and dialogue with Israel. Czechoslovakia has already agreed in principle to establish an interest office in Tel Aviv, like Hungary and Poland, and to allow Israel to open one in Prague, but the date has not been announced and it is not yet known how the Czechs responded to Eban's proposal.

Abba Eban has also tried to dissuade the East bloc countries from recognizing an independent Palestinian state or a Palestinian government-in-exile should one or the other be declared by the PNC at its forthcoming meeting. Official circles in Jerusalem were worried by indications that the East European countries would grant such recognitions. [passage omitted]

Tomorrow Eban is due in Belgrade for talks with Yugoslav leaders. He will return home to vote in the elections and then visit Poland and Hungary.

CPCZ Greets Israel's Vilner on Birthday

AU2710125488 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Oct 88 p 1

["(z)"-signed report: "Order of Friendship for M. Vilner"]

[Text] Prague—The CPCZ Central Committee sent Meir Vilner, Central Committee general secretary of the Communist Party of Israel a greetings telegram on the occasion of his 70th birthday. In the telegram it expressed appreciation of Meir Vilner's many years of devoted and untiring work in the first ranks of the Communist Party of Israel for the rights of the Israeli and Arab working people, appreciation of his work in the effort to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, and recognition of his activities in the international communist and workers movement. At the same time the CSSR President awarded Meir Vilner the Order of Friendship as an expression of appreciation for his contribution to the development of comradely relations between the Communist Party of Israel and the CPCZ.

Sterba, FRG's Bangemann Speak to Press

LD2510233788 Prague CTK in English 2254 GMT 25 Oct 88

[Text] Bonn Oct 25 (CTK Correspondent)—Czechoslovakia is a reliable partner with good production possibilities and the will to extend cooperation with West Germany, Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Jan Sterba stated here today.

He was speaking at a meeting with Czechoslovak journalists shortly after the end of the 12th session of the Czechoslovak-West German Mixed Commission for Economic, Industrial and Technological Cooperation. Also attending the news conference was West German Minister for Economics Martin Bangemann.

Jan Sterba underlined that Czechoslovakia as a founding member of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT) strives against application of any discriminatory measures in trade. The principle of non-discrimination, contained in the text of the existing agreement between Czechoslovakia and the European Economic Community (EEC) on trade in industrial products, expands the scope for the export of Czechoslovak products to EEC countries. This, however, does not change anything about the fact that Czechoslovakia must strive for traditionally good level of its goods, high quality and reliability in operation. Any shortcomings in quality would mean lower export prices and this must not be allowed, the minister stressed.

Speaking of the Czechoslovak bill on mixed enterprises, Jan Sterba said that it is a necessary step making it possible for Czechoslovak enterprises to use all forms of participation in the international division of labour, socialist economic integration and also cooperation with advanced capitalist states.

Martin Bangemann voiced satisfaction over the signing of the agreement between Czechoslovakia and the EEC on trade in industrial products adding that it will be of great significance also for Czechoslovak-West German relations.

On West Europe's single market to come into effect 1992, the West German minister said that its aim is not to create a fortress of Western Europe. West Germany will do everything for this internal market to grant freedom of trade between its individual member states and other partners, the minister said.

Angola's Dos Santos Arrives in Country
LD3010225088 Prague CTK in English
1721 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] Prague Oct 30 (CTK)—Chairman of the Angolan MPLA-Party of Labour and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos arrived here today for an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia.

He was welcomed at the airport by Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes and party Presidium member and President Gustav Husak

Couple Defects to FRG via CSSR, Austria

AU3110170288 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 29 Oct 88 p 7

[Unattributed report: "Shots at the State Border"]

[Text] Last Sunday [23 October], two GDR citizens, a 23-year-old woman and a 25-year-old man, swam across the March River near the CSSR village of Vysoka and reached Austrian territory near the village of Baumgarten. CSSR border guards shot at the two defectors, hitting the woman in her left kidney. She was later hospitalized, but in the meantime she traveled to the FRG with her husband.

As a result of this incident, the Austrian-CSSR Commission for the Investigation of Incidents Along the Joint State Border was convened on Thursday [27 October]. Recognizing the evidence that was submitted and after visiting the scene, the CSSR delegation did not exclude the possibility that several shots had landed in the Austrian part of the border river, and it expressed its regret for the incident.

The Austrian side urgently stressed the necessity of pointing out to the CSSR border guards the strict respect there must be shown for the inviolability of the Austrian border. Hope was expressed that suitable measures on the part of the CSSR will help to ensure that the calm situation along the border, that has existed during the past few years, will be maintained.

Berlin Group on GDR Political Prisoners

LD2610114588 Hamburg DPA in German 1019 GMT 26 Oct 88

[Excerpts] Berlin (DPA)—According to the "13 August Working Group," 1,800 GDR citizens have been arrested on political grounds since the end of the general amnesty at the end of 1987. Approximately 600 were released to the Federal Republic, according to a report from the Working Group in Berlin today. There are 1,200 citizens in jail, 400 of them in investigative custody. [passage omitted]

According to the Working Group in 1988 20,000 GDR citizens have been resettled, nearly three times the number in the same period of 1987. Within the framework of the third general amnesty in the GDR approximately 25,000 people sentenced for various crimes, excluding murder, were released from jail.

U.S., Others Sent Notes on Berlin Air Safety

LD3110170388 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1352 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The GDR Foreign Ministry has conveyed to the Foreign Ministries of the United States, Great Britain, and France identical notes containing proposals to exchange information on air safety in the vicinity of Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport, in accordance with the international norms between the appropriate air safety offices of the GDR and West Berlin. In this connection, air regulations valid for this area are being conveyed and the expectation expressed that these will be strictly adhered to by the Western side.

In a note to the Soviet Foreign Ministry, the Soviet side has been asked to support this proposal in accordance with its responsibilities in West Berlin.

Portuguese Foreign Minister Makes Official Visit

Minister Pinheiro Arrives

LD2510135688 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1257 GMT 25 Oct 88

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Portuguese Foreign Affairs Minister Joao de Deus Pinheiro arrived in Berlin on Tuesday for a 2-day official visit to the GDR. He is following up an invitation from GDR Foreign Affairs Minister Oskar Fischer.

The guest was cordially welcomed by Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier, at the Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport which was decorated with the flags of the two countries. Present was Portuguese ambassador to the GDR Dr Pedro Madeira de Andrade, and GDR ambassador to Portugal Julian Hollender.

Signs Cooperation Agreement

LD2510184488 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1731 GMT 25 Oct 88

[Text] Berlin, (ADN)—An agreement on economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the GDR and Portugal was signed in Berlin today by GDR Foreign Trade Minister Dr Gerhard Beil and Portuguese Foreign Minister Joao de Deus Pinheiro. The agreement envisages the development of traditional exchanges of goods, the examination of possibilities for industrial cooperation, as well as the promotion of participation in trade fairs, specialist exhibitions, and symposia in both countries.

Dr Gerhard Beil and Joao de Deus Pinheiro held talks beforehand on the state of and prospects for economic and trading relations and the extension of economic cooperation.

Discusses Cooperation With Fischer

LD2510215488 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2016 GMT 25 Oct 88

[Text] Berlin, (ADN)—The foreign ministers of the GDR and Portugal, Oskar Fischer and Joao de Deus Pinheiro, began their official talks in Berlin this afternoon. They stressed that regardless of differing alliance membership their countries have a common interest in disarmament as well as in security-and confidence-building measures.

The foreign ministers agreed that world developments are looking brighter after years of dangerous confrontation and an unfettered arms race. The removal of Soviet and U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles, already begun, is a step of historical consequence.

Oskar Fischer stressed that the disarmament just started in one area should not be nullified by "modernization" and "compensation" in other areas. Existing asymetries and inequalities should be resolved by disarmament and not by "counterarmament". In the GDR's opinion the brief, the extent, and the capability of forces and armaments should suffice solely for the criteria of defense and nonattack capability.

Oskar Fischer pointed to the proposal to start talks on military doctrine between the defense ministries and military experts of NATO and the Warsaw Pact, including the GDR and the FRG, to advance confidence-building further, and to find promising points of departure for negotiations. The comprehensive proposals by the Warsaw Pact on disarmament have taken up a series of Western ideas in the conviction that no one has a monopoly in the search for the most effective solution to problems connected with security and disarmament. NATO's constructive response is still awaited.

In the GDR's view, Fischer said, regional steps can lead to more stability and trust and promote global progress. The GDR will continue to work for the implementation of the proposal raised jointly with the CSSR on ridding Central Europe of nuclear weapons. Both politicians paid tribute to the revitalization of bilateral relations achieved over the past few years. In view of the possibilities and potentials of both countries efforts have to be made in the most varied areas to achieve more to the advantage of both peoples and in the interest of stabilizing pan-European cooperation. Converging opinions on the basic issues of our times are a solid basis for this.

At a dinner this evening the foreign ministers reasserted the desire to extend the existing good relations between both peoples and governments. They supported using all possibilities to deepen constructive dialogue and thus make a contribution to promoting peace and security, stability, and progress in Europe and in the world.

In his toast Fischer said that both countries, regardless of their membership of different alliances, have a vital interest in turning the encouraging signs in the international arena into even more useful tools for peace, stability, trust, and cooperation in Europe. It should be a worthwhile goal for all peoples living here to build the European home in people's interests and to make it more and more homey, to give it such house rules as will allow all peoples to live together peacefully, securely, and in good-neighborliness.

There are preconditions and reservations in nearly all spheres of bilateral cooperation, he explained. The signing of the agreement on economic, industrial, and technical cooperation by which economic relations will be placed on a qualitatively new basis, proves this. Using all the possibilities for fruitful cooperation will be an important contribution to further improving the atmosphere in Europe.

Relations between the GDR and Portugal have been consolidated in a very positive way, Joao de Deus Pinheiro said in his response. It is Portugal's sincere wish to make efforts to develop the constructive bonds of understanding between the two states, regardless of their differring political and economic alliances. He sees a broad field for mutually advantageous cooperation in the area of trade exchange in particular. It is for the governments to create a suitable stimulus for the systematic, continuous, and secure extension of bilateral economic relations by the creation of a realistic and pragmatic framework in the form of institutions and regulations.

The creation of a freer, more peaceful, happier, and more secure world require still broader and more effective cooperation between nations. The joint statement of the CEMA and the EEC signed in Luxembourg in June represents an important step in this direction. It is of real significance for the process of rapprochement between East and West as well as for rapprochement between the GDR and Portugal.

Fischer Speaks on Dialogue in Europe

AU2810124888 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Oct 88 p 2

[Speech by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer at a dinner for Portuguese Foreign Minister Joao de Deus Pinheiro in Berlin on 25 October: "Using All Opportunities for Deepening the Constructive Dialogue"]

[Text] Esteemed Minister, ladies and gentlemen, dear friends and comrades:

Dear colleague, let me once again welcome you and your delegation. Your official visit to the GDR—the first such visit by a foreign minister of the Portuguese Republic—falls at a time in which internationally favorable tendencies are strengthening and in which there is a general growing understanding that the complicated questions faced by mankind can be solved only in the patient way of mutual approach and talking to one another.

Therefore, Mr Foreign Minister, your visit is fitting for our times.

With the scrapping of intermediate-range nuclear missiles, nuclear disarmament, which has been a desire of all peoples for a long time, has begun. In the GDR's view further moves will have to follow this first step. Such moves should focus on a 50-percent reduction of strategic offensive arms, a ban on nuclear arms tests, the

complete abolition of chemical weapons, and the transition to a dramatic reduction of forces and conventional arms in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals, as well as a ban on any modernization, that is, the continuation of the arms race.

The program of the Warsaw Pact states is a response to that. It does not exclude any kind of arms, subjects the agreed disarmament measures to strict verification, and, in each phase, maintains the principle of equal security for all. I am not telling you any secrets when I say the following: The meeting of the committee of foreign ministers, which is to take place in Budapest during the second half of this week, will mainly deal with things that can be done in order to replace risky deterrence with a partnership based on security and a community based on responsibility.

As the old saying goes: "You cannot extinguish fire with tinder." This is even more true in our times, in which the question of war and peace has acquired a nuclear dimension.

At the third UN special session on disarmament the president of your country, Mario Soares, said "... that international peace and security cannot be based on war arsenals, and that we have to find the right decision that will permit us to free people from the terror of war and which, at the same time, will release immense material and intellectual resources for the struggle against other problems that our world is facing at the threshold to a new millennium." Mr Minister, such ideas can only be supported.

It is a declared socialist objective, and at the same time one of all people, to free mankind from the scourge of war for all time. For the time they will have to remain in force, alliances are only to retain those military forces and means that are necessary for defense. Certainly, the road to achieve this is neither short nor simple. However, each step—small as it may be—will shorten the road.

We are interested in an absolute reduction of offensive military destruction power, one that can be made effective as quickly as possible, especially along the borderline between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. If arms materiel, together with armed forces, were to be withdrawn from this area, it would help to widen the geographical distance between the military potentials of the two alliances.

And this is exactly what has guided the GDR, together with the CSSR, in presenting proposals for regional solutions, such as the creation of a nuclear-free corridor and a zone in central Europe which is free of chemical weapons. Like the joint SED-SPD project of a zone of confidence and security in central Europe, these initiatives aim to reduce military confrontation in central Europe—the region of the world with the highest concentration of arms—and thus favor global solutions.

The struggle to secure peace and prevent a nuclear inferno has received new stimuli from the International Meeting on Nuclear-Free Zones, which, with the participation of many different political forces, took place in Berlin last June.

Regardless of membership in different alliances, the GDR and Portugal have a vital interest in even further taking advantage of, on our continent, the encouraging signs in the international situation for peace, stability, confidence, and cooperation. It should be a worthwhile goal for all people who live here to build the European home in the interest of mankind, to make it an increasingly cosy place, and endow it with house rules that permit all people to live together in a peaceful, secure, and good-neighborly way.

To achieve this goal, the early conclusion of the Vienna meeting with results that noticeably further the CSCE process in all major areas of the Helsinki Final Act, would be of extraordinary importance. Like you, Mr Minister—and you expressed this in your recent speech at the UN General Assembly—we also consider it urgent that a mandate for negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and conventional arms be adopted soon.

A well-balanced and substantive document should stimulate future joint activities.

In all other regions of the world, too, the peaceful togetherness of states and peoples has to be promoted. In this respect, we agree with your country that, maintaining the legitimate interests of all sides involved and each people's right to determine its own fate, existing points of tension and conflict must be defused and ultimately abolished by way of patient and equal negotiations.

Mr Minister, ladies and gentlemen:

Relations between our two countries have certainly taken on an encouraging development over the past few years. Together, we should try to this with all our strength. There is a basis for and there are even reserves in almost all spheres of intergovernmental cooperation.

The talks between Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, and leading politicians of the Portuguese Republic last spring, my visit to your country some 3 years ago, our meeting in New York, Mr Minister, and your current visit here in the GDR, emphasize the desire of the two countries to deepen mutual understanding and to point out ways to enhance mutually beneficial cooperation. Proof of this is the signing of the agreement on economic, industrial, and technological cooperation, with which our economic relations receive a qualitatively new basis; and this most important agreement bears your signature.

Making use of every opportunity to deepen the constructive dialogue and fruitful cooperation does not just agree with the interests of our two peoples alone.

With it, we can make an important contribution to the further improvement of the atmosphere in Europe—I am referring to relations with the EC—for which good, and certainly stabilizing, initial steps have been taken.

Let me assure you, Mr Minister, that the GDR will always be a reliable, constructive, and predictable partner on this road.

In this spirit, I would like to ask you to raise your glass with me and to drink to a peaceful future for Europe and the entire world, to the well-being of the Portuguese people and the continuing expansion of the mutually beneficial cooperation between our two countries, to your health, Mr Foreign Minister, and to the health of all those present.

Pinheiro Meets With Honecker

LD2610181888 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1328 GMT 26 Oct 88

[Text] Berlin, (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, on Wednesday received the Portuguese foreign minister, Joao de Deus Pinheiro, in the State Council building for a discussion.

Erich Honecker assessed the visit by the Portuguese foreign minister as an expression of the move to intensify bilateral relations through the tapping of new opportunities; approximating or concurring views held by the two states on the fundamental questions of our time are a viable basis for this.

Erich Honecker and Joao de Deus Pinheiro made the assessment that a change for the better is beginning to emerge in the international arena, despite the complexity which continues to exist. A worldwide recognition that security cannot be achieved through arming against one another, but can only be guaranteed together is growing.

The two politicians paid tribute to the historic importance of the destruction of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles that has begun and pointed to the need for this first real disarmament step to be followed—without delay—by even more far-reaching ones. Particularly urgent are the halving of the nuclear-strategic offensive potentials, the rapid conclusion of a convention on banning and destroying chemical weapons, and beginning drastic reductions in conventional armed forces and armaments. In this connection, Erich Honecker referred to the comprehensive proposals by the Warsaw Treaty states, which include every weapon category and effective controls and which are aimed at rapidly continuing the disarmament process. The State Council chairman affairmed that the GDR, in view of its historic commitment to do everything to ensure that war never again emanates from German soil, shares in working actively to secure peace.

Erich Honecker and Joao de Deus Pinheiro spoke in favor of concluding the Vienna CSCE follow-up meeting without further delay with a document which opens up new possibilities for conventional disarmament, further trust- and security-building measures, and for the building of the European house to the benefit of all its inhabitants.

The partners in the talk expressed the conviction that the GDR and Portugal can promote trust, security, and cooperation on our continent through deepening their bilateral relations. They affirmed their wish to raise cooperation in all areas to a higher level through the better use of existing opportunities.

The GDR State Council chairman asked his guest to convey cordial greetings to the Portuguese president, Dr Mario Soares, and the government.

Taking part in the discussion, which took place in a businesslike and frank atmosphere, were Oskar Fischer, GDR foreign minister, and Heinz Eichler, secretary of the GDR State Council.

Present were the GDR ambassador to the Portuguese Republic, Julian Hollender, and the ambassador of the Portuguese Republic to the GDR, Pedro Martim da Cunha Veiga Madeira de Andrade.

Received by Krolikowski

LD2610153188 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1243 GMT 26 Oct 88

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, Werner Krolikowski, received Portuguese Foreign Minister Joao de Deus Pinheiro for a talk on 26 October.

The two sides paid tribute to the development of bilateral relations in recent years. Proceeding from the conviction that there is no alternative to peaceful coexistence, they stressed the common responsibility of the two states for securing peace and advantageous cooperation between the peoples.

Werner Krolikowski affirmed that the GDR, because of its exposed situation due to the very great concentration of military destructive potential on the European continent, has a particular interest in making irreversible and in resolutely continuing the emerging improvement in international relations.

Foreign Minister Pinheiro stressed that Portugal, too, is interested in a continuation of the disarmament process. Security can only be achieved together—on this there was complete agreement with the GDR. Funds released by disarmament could be used to an increasing extent to increase the prosperity of the people.

Werner Krolikowski informed his guest about the great achievements of the working people of the GDR, which lead, on the basis of the unity of economic and social policy, to an improvement in the standard of living of the population. This was reflected particularly strongly in the housing program. The handing over of the three-millionth home since 1971, which took place some days ago, meant that over half the GDR population had received a new home. The capacity of the GDR national economy offers favorable prospects for the expansion of mutually beneficial trading relations.

In conclusion, both partners expressed the conviction that a good basis for the further deepening of dialogue and bilateral cooperation existed in the different areas.

Concludes Talks With Fischer

LD2610202888 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1528 GMT 26 Oct 88

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and his Portuguese counterpart Joao de Deus Pinheiro, concluded their political talks on Wednesday [26 October]. They expressed their satisfaction about the constructive course of the visit, aimed at the further revival of their bilateral relations. The ministers discussed in detail the state of work at the Vienna CSCE follow-up meeting. They concurred in underlining their desire for a balanced and substantive result to the meeting. This would lend an urgently required fresh impetus to all-European cooperation and the efforts for further disarmament on our continent.

The talks occured in an open atmosphere. This afternoon the Portuguese politician familiarized himself with tourist attractions in the GDR capital.

Schabowski Addresses Party Aktiv Meeting

AU2610173188 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Oct 88 p 5

[Concluding speech by Guenter Schabowski, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, at the Berlin Bezirk Party Aktiv Meeting on 20 October: "Clear and Tested Concept for the Challenges of Our Time"]

[Excerpts] Our aktiv meeting confirms what has repeatedly been demonstrated in a lasting manner at the party meetings held during these days: The Berlin party organization, politically united and deeply rooted among the collectives of the working people, is struggling for the further consistent and creative implementation of the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress. By tackling the tasks that were outlined by our general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, in his speech to the first kreis secretaries in February this year, the party's activities have been improved on all levels.

We would like to convey thanks to Comrade Horst Dohlus for analyzing the experiences that have been gained in the realization of the basic guidelines contained in Erich Honecker's speech, and for working out general principles at this forum of party aktivists. [passage omitted]

Opening Up Individual Reserves First [subhead]

Comprehensive plan fulfillment is and continues to be the unerring proof of the efficiency of the party's ideopolitical work, of the comrades' influence in their work collectives.

To comprehensively secure the fulfillment of the plan targets never was and never will be an easy task. This means hard work, but it is worthwhile when we look back over nearly 4 decades of our successful path. The political stability of our people's power, social protection for all in our worker-peasant state, and the international weight and standing of our Republic are based on a stable and dynamic economy. This is a fundamental truth that our 40-year-old history has taught us. The good development of the performance of many Berlin enterprises is founded on this insight and the experiences of the working people. [passage omitted]

Our deliberations have made it clear that being a communist means being a fighter on the ideological front. In the disputes of our time, a communist cannot assume the position of an observer, of a persons who criticizes things from the outside or who passes on questions or moods. He is neither an outside spectator nor a parasite, but the one who shapes socialism and who has a sound interest in success. It used to be this way in all phases of the history of our party. Today, at a time when vital decisions for socialism and the world are being taken, not the slightest deviation from this path must be allowed. The party elections have so far demonstrated that among our ranks there are tens and hundreds of thousands of fighters on the ideological front on whom we can always rely. [passage omitted]

Facts That Unmask Socialism [subhead]

In the capitalist countries, subsidies are granted on a regular basis. However, they are used in a different way than in the GDR. The working people's tax money is spent on expensive projects, labelled "promotion of science and technology," for example, but which are in reality presents involving huge sums for the creation of new profit sources for the monopoly capital. We do not finance a structural policy as a result of which enterprises are closed down, and which leads to the elimination of workers through rationalization and leaves them out in the streets, and which again ensures high yields for the capital. We do not blow up the defense budget by means of the resources that have been created through the people's work in order to incessantly create new weapons systems or to replace a weapons system that has been reduced through difficult and lengthy negotiations by

more modern systems. On the contrary, we vigorously struggle for the continuation of the disarmament process and the initiation of the necessary steps in the interest of mankind. From 1971 on we have spent a total amount of M320 billion on the really gigantic humanist project of our housing program which involves 3 million apartments. These sums are the result of work by all of us! Here socialism has achieved something of which we can all be proud. Interestingly enough, calls for a state housing program which should provide publicly financed apartments for the working people were heard in the FRG the same day. The number of apartments that can be rented is steadily declining in the FRG. More than 500,000 people are looking for apartments. The FRG tenants' association has spoken of a dramatic development. Working people in the FRG must spend up to 50 percent or more of their budget for rent.

Another typical symptom of the system's antihuman character is the further radical reduction of services in the sphere of public health, which is currently making quite a stir in the FRG. Social-democratic politicians have described the reductions as a "catalogue of meanness."

At present, a week of action is being held by the trade unions in the FRG. The "policy aimed at dismantling the welfare system and at restricting workers rights, the steady redistribution from the bottom to the top, and the lack of initiatives in view of the continuing mass unemployment" are being attacked by the trade unions. These are really embarassing facts for some arrogant political Sunday speakers in the FRG.

On the basis of these facts we can rightly claim that, for us, only socialism has a human face, whereas capitalism has not changed and is again and again demonstrating its inhumanity.

Dear Comrades:
The elections in the groups and basic organizations have further increased our party's fighting strength. This has also been demonstrated by today's meeting. We have a clear and tested concept for mastering the tasks of our time—the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress and our party program. These are our guidelines for today and the future. In close alliance with our general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, we will continue our work—to serve the well-being of the people, to strengthen socialism, and to enhance the standing of socialism, thus making peace more secure.

Krenz Addresses SED Youth Officials

AU2710193688 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Oct 88 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—Results, experiences, and tasks in implementing the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress in the sphere of youth policy are the central theme of a course for leaders of the youth and sports commissions attached to the bezirk, kreis, city, and district leaderships of the SED, which started at the "Karl Liebknecht" Party College in Kleinmachnow on Monday [24 October].

The opening speech was given by Egon Krenz, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee. He stressed that the many and varied activities within the framework of the "FDJ Pledge GDR 40," aimed at preparing the 40th anniversary of the GDR in a dignified way, testify to the close alliance between the youth and the policy of the SED. The initiatives reflect the fact that the commitment to the comprehensive strengthening of the socialist fatherland and to the protection of its revolutionary achievements requires primarily a class-minded attitude, clear thinking, selfless work for the well-being of the people, and passionate commitment to the ideals of socialism. By consciously adopting this attitude, every coming generation gains the experience that socialism alone is in a position to solve the vital problems and to guarantee a secure and rich future. Socialism has turned out to be the most human of all systems, a truly humanist alternative to the world of exploitation and the power of capital. Socialism has led to the creation of a society that removes all barriers which prevent men from being real human beings.

In this spirit, the FDJ is doing excellent work in involving all young people in the further shaping of the developed socialist society in the GDR on the basis of Erich Honecker's speech to the first secretaries of the SED kreis leaderships. In accordance with the FDJ tradition to mark highlights in the life of society with special initiatives, the preparations for the 1988 "FDJ Whitsun Meeting" should be linked with intensive ideo-political work, outstanding achievements to implement the economic strategy and to protect socialism, and with the further strengthening of the uniform socialist youth association.

Grosz Interviewed on Foreign, Domestic Issues

AU3110233988 Vienna Television Service in German 2100 GMT 31 Oct 88

["Exclusive interview" with Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers and secretary general of the MSZMP Secretariat, by Paul Lendvai; date and place not given—recorded in Hungarian with superimposed German translation]

[Text] [Lendvai] Mister Prime Minister and General Secretary, what is Hungary's most serious and urgent problem today that has to be solved as soon as possible?

[Grosz] I can answer this very shortly: to update and modernize the economy, the society, public life, and the system of state institutions. We have to do away with everything from our past that is outdated today and to institutionalize all that is trend-setting and up-to-date.

[Lendvai] Which effects, if any whatsoever, will Austria's application for EC membership and its possible membership have on the relations between Austria and Hungary and the joint organization of the Vienna-Budapest world exhibition?

[Grosz] I hope that every type of relations that Austria will engage in with the EC will have positive effects on the Hungarian economy and the cooperation between Austria and Hungary. I also hope that the Vienna-Budapest world exhibition will be supported, and tribute will be paid to this enormous project and the involved mental—or, if you prefer, political or economic—daring. I consider the relations between our countries to be very rich, manifold, and valuable.

I believe that cooperation will further increase in the future because an increased interest can be observed in almost all fields. I also hope that we will find those forms of cooperation that guarantee and safeguard the full development of bilateral economic, political, and social relations.

[Lendvai] How long will you keep up your pace of work as prime minister and general secretary and when will you give up both or one of the two functions?

[Grosz] I no longer want to continue to work at this pace as prime minister and general secretary. I hope that parliament will soon comply with my request to be dismissed as prime minister. As general secretary of the party, I want to keep working at this rate for a long time, that is, at least until the congress.

[Lendvai] When will that be?

[Grosz] Well, it is customary in our country to hold a congress at intervals of 5 years, but we had an extremely important conference this year. If the congress does not take place in 1990, but at the beginning of 1991, then this will be in accordance with Hungary's present political needs. Thus, I think that I will have to actively participate in the party leadership for 2 to 3 years, and I do not believe that the work there will be easier than the work in the government.

[Lendvai] An increasing number of people raise the question of whether the MSZMP is ready to share power with other organizations or parties, and if the fact that we hear almost everyday from new students' and political organizations and associations means that this will lead to a disguised multiparty system that will be open later.

[Grosz] With regard to the multiparty system, our attitude and opinion was shown and consolidated a long time ago. It is a question of practice, not of ideology. The building of socialism is conceivable in a one-party system, but also in a multiparty system. The individual characteristics, requirements, and tasks of a certain epoch on the one hand, and the needs and demands of society on the other hand, always determine which organizational structure is the best suited. Today, thank God, many of these organizations and political bodies which represent this colorful variety of interests and embody it in a form that guarantees the appearance of the individual groups' efforts on the political stage are established in our country.

With regard to public opinion, the main danger is, in any case, criticism from the right. Within the movement, in the party, however, criticism from the left is now increasing.

[Lendvai] In Budapest the rumor is spreading that older or younger cadres already think of founding a new communist party. Is this true or is it only a rumor?

[Grosz] I have not yet encountered this problem in an organized form. Of course, I have heard of these rumors because I also live in this country and in this city. The Chinese politician who said "For you it is easy because everybody knows everybody here" was right. This means that news spreads quickly here and therefore I know this assertion. You see, the question is badly formulated. No social stratum, class, or party in power shares the power, but it only shares the exercise of power. We want to involve as many forces as possible in the exercise of power. This is the core of the overall concept.

[Lendvai] However, this does not go so far as considering elections possible in which your party would remain in the minority and you would take the floor as opposition leader?

[Grosz] Considered from my personal point of view, my situation would be extremely comfortable because it is always easier to be in the opposition than to answer the daily questions concerning the work of the government.

In spite of this, I do not wish for it. I want to state this clearly. I also do not believe that we will ever come to this, as long as we master our difficulties.

[Lendvai] This means that, in all probability, no other parties will be able to nominate their candidates after the next elections?

[Grosz] It is not probable that they will nominate candidates, although I do not have to decide on this—on the one hand, because of the fact that precisely now the electoral law bill is being discussed by the public and, on the other hand, because we have made the decision to submit the new constitution to parliament in 1990. The new constitution will have to decide on this, not I.

[Lendvai] Is there presently a political crisis in Hungary and what is the reason for it?

[Grosz] There is no political crisis, but such a crisis could develop if the new efforts of the political leadership are not accepted by the general public. I believe that our political efforts in this direction have not yet been as successful as is necessary.

[Lendvai] What is the limit of denationalization, as we call it in Austria? On the basis of the most recent law, up to 500 persons can theoretically be employed. What is the limit of denationalization and collective property?

[Grosz] You see, I think that no limit has to be established. The limit will be determined by performance and viability. I, personally, am in favor of development toward smaller enterprises in Hungary, except for some branches of industry where the nature of the production process does not permit small-scale enterprises. The orientation toward small enterprises makes various possibilities of participation possible. There are fields where private property can be exclusively the determining factor. This is the case, for example, in a major part of the services sector and in a part of the commercial sector. There are fields where private property has only the function of a partner, a partial factor, a shareholder.

[Lendvai] Are there not any numerical limits?

[Grosz] There are no numerical limits. You see, in Hungary only one limit has to be maintained—that is, that the majority of the entire productive property remains socialist property.

[Lendvai] What about foreign capital? How large can the share of mixed or foreign property be in the Hungarian economy?

[Grosz] In theory, foreign property and Hungarian private property together must not exceed 51 percent of the total Hungarian collective property, meaning the ratio must not be reversed; the entire Hungarian socialist property must remain in the majority and the majority, expressed in figures, is 51 percent.

[Lendvai] You are quoted by a foreign business as saying that today 1,300 signatures are still required for a big joint venture in Hungary.

[Grosz] One thousand and three.

[Lendvai] One thousand and three?

[Grosz] Yes, I was incorrectly quoted. When I prepared myself for the trip to the United States and knew that these questions would be asked, I asked my colleagues to list concisely how many authorities have to be asked to authorize such a project and how many persons have to consent to it. This is how the figure was worked out.

[Lendvai] To which extent do you want to reduce it?

[Grosz] To a considerable extent. I will not do this; a law will regulate it. In it, all the ways and means and the mechanism of the procedure will be included.

[Lendvai] You will visit Austria 32 years after the October tragedy. What is the lesson that the country and you, personally, have drawn from it? Can this event be repeated and, if not, what are the guarantees against it happening?

[Grosz] It cannot and it will not be repeated. The guarantee is the people themselves.

[Lendvai] Now, after 32 years, has the time come to revise Prime Minister Nagy's role and possibly to rehabilitate him?

[Grosz] In my opinion, this is inconceivable. Imre Nagy has to be evaluated by everybody on the basis of the historical facts. Of course, it can be discussed how Imre Nagy and the role which Imre Nagy played are evaluated, where Imre Nagy made mistakes as a politician, when Imre Nagy gave the right answer to the challenges of his time, and when he was wrong, and to what extent the circumstances determined his answer. This can certainly be the object of scientific and political discussions, but the fact that Imre Nagy violated Hungarian laws is beyond doubt.

[Lendvai] Do you today still consider the so-called Soviet help—interference, as put by the West—necessary, in retrospect?

[Grosz] This question is not historical. It is not possible to evaluate this after 32 years. I witnessed it when I was young. At that time, I considered it justified because, in my opinion, it saved Hungary from civil war. If I consider it today, with graying temples and considerably greater experience—it would have been possible, in all probability, to prevent the events, not after 23 October, but by directing political processes before October.

[Lendvai] You were in Romania recently. The circumstances of this visit were criticized by many in Hungary. Was it a diplomatic defeat for you or the Hungarian leadership, in view of the fact that afterward President Ceausescu was received in Moscow and in Beijing in a friendly way, and Hungarian refugees are still coming?

[Grosz] I consider this neither a victory nor a defeat and did not do so in the past either. I also knew when I set out that the controversial questions that concern us—how the situation of the Hungarians living in Romania can be improved by constructive, good cooperation—cannot be discussed and solved during a single visit. On the other hand, I consider it very important that the problems of the people that have emigrated or want to emigrate in the future....

[Lendvai] [interrupting] How many are there?

[Grosz] So far, approximately 10,000 persons have been permitted to take up their residence here. Of course, there are far more people here and even more have applied for permission to settle down.

[Lendvai] Are there upper limits?

[Grosz] There are none.

[Lendvai] In the committees parliamentary deputies criticized that social expenses had to be cut because of the economic situation, but military expenses increased, according to your domestic press reports.

[Grosz] Yes, this is correct. Military expenses cannot be increased or reduced as fast as social expenses can be cut. Social expenses can be cut most quickly and increased with more difficulties, but in a more flexible way. Military expenses are adjusted to military regulations and they do not originate from Hungarian sources because we do not produce arms. They are technical goods that have been ordered before, and the contracts have to be fulfilled. We have already cut military expenses considerably this year.

[Lendvai] By what percent?

[Grosz] I cannot specify the percentage. We will cut military expenses to an even greater extent next year. This is presently negotiated, and therefore I have said that I cannot specify the percentage. For the point is not simply whether we buy goods or not, but how we can transfer the means that we would have supplied in return for the acquired goods to other products.

[Lendvai] Regarding the temporary presence of Soviet troops in Hungary—this provisional solution has already become a historical established fact because it has existed for more than 40 years. Do you expect or do you, or the Hungarian leadership, press for the partial or complete withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Hungary in the foreseeable future?

[Grosz] I do not press for it. However, at the same time, I would welcome it, if all troops of all countries which are stationed abroad were recalled. This applies to the Soviet Union, as well as to the United States. The stationing of Soviet troops in Hungary depends on international development, on the relationship between the two superpowers in the first place, and on the development of the balances of power. We Hungarians want to be in the front line in reducing military forces in Europe, but in this sector we have to meet valid, international liabilities that were laid down in contracts which we do not violate but to which we adhere. Of course, we will advocate with all our power that this will be implemented as soon as possible.

[Lendvai] Do you expect the Soviet leadership to take the same view and to act in the same way, and can you specify a date?

[Grosz] Not only do I expect it, I know it. I know the official Soviet position. Everybody who is interested in politics was able to read Shevardnadze's statement on this issue. Thus, I know that this is one of the most important intentions of the Soviet leadership. I cannot specify a date because, as I have already mentioned, this depends on the negotiations and the balances of power.

[Lendvai] Thank you very much.

[Grosz] You are welcome.

I. Nagy Queried on Policies, Changes in KISZ

LD3010040788 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Interview with Imre Nagy, secretary of the Communist Youth League Central Committee, by correspondent Ferenc Vicsek, from the "168 Hours" program; date and place not given—recorded]

The Communist Youth League (KISZ) Central Committee held a session yesterday. Today's papers publish the most important statements voiced there, among them that the increasing tensions, the growing dissatisfaction, the social insecurity, and the many complaints that are individually justified but that cannot be solved all at once, have come about mainly in the past year and a half. What is behind them is the crisis of the model of socialism that had developed, the exhaustion of its internal and external reserves. There is a need, therefore, for the rapid transformation of the exercise of power, according to the KISZ Central Committee.

The KISZ Central Committee will hold a national conference 18-30 November and plans to call a congress for spring 1989. What sort of changes are they advocating and how do they envisage their own future work? This is the topic of the following conversation between our colleague, Ferenc Vicsek, and Imre Nagy, secretary of the KISZ Central Committee.

[Vicsek] You say that you want a society that motivates its citizens toward greater performance, that enriches them and makes them free.

[Nagy] This is partly a matter of consciousness. People do not utilize even the freedom that does exist, owing to their bad experiences over several decades. From another aspect, in practice, in the legal order, the fundamental rights of freedom, of which, by the way, we speak a great deal nowadays, are in part declared but not manifested. We are convinced that socialism and individual freedom are concepts that presuppose each other. They are not concepts in opposition to each other.

[Vicsek] I thought this concept of freedom would enable me to direct the conversation to the question of whether free associations can come about to represent interests. After all, this is the most exciting aspect of the planned transformation of the KISZ internal structure; namely that, according to the plans—though this has not yet been finally decided—it will permit free organizational activities in society at large and free organizational work inside KISZ as well. In other words, you will proclaim freedom for various platforms.

[Nagy] I did not mention the freedom to organize because I have more than that in mind. This is very important. However, to take the question of the freedom to organize in society at large: If, for example, there is not an electoral system that differs from the one that exists today, one in which these free organizations can be weighed up, and if there is not a system of publicity that differs in many respects from the existing system, where these organizations can reach the public in accordance with certain mutually agreed on, cultured rules, then the freedom to organize in itself is not worth very much.

Regarding the second half of the question, namely matters inside KISZ, the way we envisage the future of KISZ is that we want to ensure internal flexibility, internal freedom, the ability to form platforms inside KISZ. We want to ensure a certain freedom in this area as well. It is not a problem for us if on a certain issue one KISZ collective represents one point of view and another KISZ collective represents a point of view that is directly contrary to the first one, as long as they agree on the basic values we have tried to formulate.

[Vicsek] We will find out whether this will cause a problem or not. We cannot yet be certain. KISZ now fully accepts the principle of alternatives, while a secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee said just a few months ago that there was no need for alternative youth organizations. The MSZMP youth organization now says there is a need for them.

[Nagy] This is not primarily a question of need, though I am convinced that there is a need for them. By now this is an existing reality. The Central Committee secretary obviously represented what was then the majority view inside the party; this has changed in the meantime. Let me add, fortunately it has changed. What is more, KISZ also played a part in the fact that it changed.

[Vicsek] KISZ is now abandoning the Bolshevik model of party organization. If I look at it from a practical point of view, I think I have to say that many phone calls are made from the party Central Committee and other bodies to the KISZ Central Committee and bodies. Now they will not know where to call. These two organizations will be organized according to different principles; they will not know who to call.

[Nagy] I think they will always know who to call. Only the formal relationship of subordination will be different. In other words, calls can only be made if the practice of a body directing another body is absent. The calls will not be made on the basis of exercising power but on the basis of argument.

[Vicsek] Is what is happening being done by the party members of KISZ with the permission of the party? Because as far as I know the KISZ leadership comprises mainly party members.

[Nagy] It is perfectly natural that a million consultations are going on within the party leadership on this question. The Politburo dealt with this question and a communique was published. The Central Committee will deal with it. This is not a matter of something happening against the wishes of the party leadership.

It is another matter that, naturally, we are not doing things on the basis of a strict party mandate on every detail. The way the party has to work—and the way the party in fact works—is not that some sort of party body tells the party members working in KISZ, for example, what to do in specific detail. Rather, when this topic was discussed by the Politburo, we were encouraged to introduce brave reforms among young people, in the youth organization.

[Vicsek] I think many people will be taken aback when they think through what is happening and that such things can happen inside the party youth organization. I think there are even more people who do not take this seriously, who say that something is being proclaimed now but whenever the youth organization fails to please, it will be told: Stop it, boys. So, how strong is this movement inside KISZ?

[Nagy] I think it has a considerable base, with support both inside KISZ and externally. It also has a considerable camp opposing it. The latter to my mind demonstrates that there are serious, important matters at stake here. On this issue the KISZ Central Committee is determined. We are convinced that without a significant transformation of KISZ the organization can only vegetate and die away. We are convinced that we have a concept of how to transform it and we have the strength

to organize it. These factors, together with the fact that we want to take all our ideas to the public, might be enough to oppose the moves aimed at stopping us or slowing us down.

Founder Discusses 'Left-Wing' Group Precepts

LD2210211088 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 22 Oct 88

[From the "168 Hours" program, presented by Akos Mester; interview with Tamas Krausz, founding member of the "Left-Wing Alternative Association," by correspondent Zoltan Farkas; date and place not given—live or recorded]

[Text] [Mester] Today, when left-wing ideas are not exactly on the offensive, the formation of a new organization, the Left-Wing Alternative Association, came as no small surprise to the Hungarian public. Members of the association are philosophers, researchers, politicians. They seek those possibilities emerging from the cooperation of self-governing communities for building a socialist and democratic society. Zoltan Farkas talks to Tamas Krausz, who is coauthor of a very successful book on Stalin. Tamas Krausz is one of the founders of the association.

[Farkas] When the formation of the Left-Wing Alternative Association was reported, a great many people were at a loss as to how to react to this phenomenon. When I learned that one of the leaders of this Left-Wing Alternative Association is Tamas Krausz, who wrote a book about Stalin, the reason the members of the association came together became even less clear to me. How is it that such people—one of whom, Tamas Krausz, wrote in his book that Stalinist centralization devoured democracy—could unite in support of left-wing aims and ideas? What kind of left-wing unity could this be?

[Krausz] Regretfully, in Hungary—and not only in Hungary—the term left-wing, or leftism [baloldalisag] in fact, was discredited by Stalinism a long time ago. We were and are fully aware of this. We also are aware that Stalinism, the Stalinist phenomenon, to a very significant degree made all left-wing, and what's more all Marxist, traditions into something of ill repute in the eyes of millions. Still, we should not believe that an original socialist form of thinking has been thrown into the (?garbage can) of history once and for all. It appears that in the present crisis situation the various social movements feel that Hungarian development has reached a crossroads and therefore they seek alternatives. Those young people who gathered here think it is possible to choose an alternative that not only can conceive of prospects for Hungarian development within the framework of existing structures, but that can look beyond and delineate perspectives for a new, self-governing type of society that goes further than the traditional, reform-Stalinist structure.

[Farkas] It is worthwhile to look briefly into Tamas Krausz' book on Stalin. The following picture emerges from it: In the Soviet Union of 1920-30, several theoretical-scientific tendencies were being debated. There was a fantastically bubbling intellectual life, even if this intelligentsia was more political than any intelligentsia I can think of in the history of mankind. At the same time, it becomes clear from the book that someone assumed a reign over these intellectual tendencies. Stalin arose, a Stalin who had no theory, only practice. Stalin appropriated the apparatus and assumed absolute power. He practically destroyed the intellectual movements. Well, someone who knows this period so excellently, who specializes in this, who researches this—well, how can such a person decide in Hungary at the turn of the 1990's, in a similarly bubbling intellectual life, to adopt left-wing aims with such resoluteness and, what is more, decide that a left-wing alternative exists?

[Krausz] The acceptance of leftism is needed precisely because of anti-Stalinist convictions. For I think that no one can deny that the virus of social conflict exists in the current movement of Hungarian society which—and this would not be without historical precedent—could lead to another state centralization, a kind of turnabout that could be described—should I say—as a dictatorial transformation.

[Farkas] Did you come into being because you are afraid of this?

[Krausz] We are definitely afraid of this, but from this left wing we resolutely.... [changes thought] We consider it left-wing, in quotes, because we agree with Gorbachev, who says that Stalinism is a right-wing phenomenon in that it means the dictatorship of the apparatus, the bureaucracy. It is a right-wing phenomenon; it has nothing whatsoever to do with the traditional Marxist left wing, for the traditional Marxist left wing originally wanted to do away with precisely these apparatuses.

[Farkas] I think that with these wings—that is, left wings and right wings—we have had constant confrontation because, as was said in the presenter's program-linkup in the last "168 Hours": We cannot under any circumstances find a joint platform with the right-wing parties. We received a vast number of telephone calls in response which asked whether we condemned reformism, revisionism, social democracy, and I do not know what else. We had to explain that we had in mind the classic right wing—that is, a right wing moving toward fascism. In this sense Stalinism, too, would be right-wing. Does this mean that we must treat these stultified historical categories with greater caution? [Krausz] For my own part, I am convinced that the definition of something as right-wing or left-wing can only be the result of concrete historical- political analysis. It is clear that fascism always will be right-wing because it is an extreme right-wing radicalism beyond which no further right-wing

development can be envisaged. Apart from this case, what is right-wing or left-wing in any given situation always has to be examined concretely.

[Farkas] In that case, speaking in concrete terms, what sort of left-wing stance is there behind this left? What did you join together for?

[Krausz] As I have already emphasized, this left wing takes for its point of departure the fact that in Hungary today there is no long-term concept of the future of socialism. This is something that can be looked up in documents, where we will find that this statement I have stressed here is correct. We are endeavoring to work out a perspective of this kind. From one aspect let me emphasize once again, in order to avoid any possible misunderstanding, that this is a group that opposes any Stalinist or neo-Stalinist turn, while at the same time it questions what successes the reform brought about in Hungary at the present time. Has the reform been carried out in Hungary at all? Or is it a case that instead of reform, there have been only monetary changes?

We do not consider a transformation of this sort, a monetary transformation, to be a radical social reform: We believe that real reform would be if we were to transform the existing conditions in a structural sense. This is why, in order to distinguish ourselves from both the traditional monetary and Stalinist concepts, which meet at some point, we link our conception to the forming of a self-governing society. [Farkas] I think that the history of workers' self-management is a very rich one. After all, even if we only take the periods I am familiar with—Hungary in 1945-46, at the end of 1956, and at the beginning of 1957, the workers' councils, Yugoslav self-management, the Soviet Union in the early 1920's—all these interpreted and envisaged workers' self-management in entirely different ways. At the same time, this also had a socialist aspect—and in West Europe a social democratic aspect—in such things as participation in decision-making. I think that this is just as heterogeneous, and it means just as many different things as any other economic tendency. Can a form of workers' self-management be worked out, or are we really talking here about social self-management?

[Krausz] It is social self-management that appears to be the correct concept to me. I have to say that all the experiences you have listed are experiences that live for us and one cannot prefer any one of them to the others. Rather, it has to be examined which of these historical traditions can be utilized amid the given, modern circumstances. We are not afraid of the concept of socialism, although we are disputing various ideological constructions, ad hoc ideological constructions, of this sort. We believe that socialism is the result of a scientific idea and of a movement. Therefore, socialism cannot be reinterpreted as corresponding to the reality that exists at any particular time. This was Stalin's historic achievement, so to speak; he defined reality at any one time as socialism. Unfortunately, many people today, even people who call themselves reformers, have this ideological orientation. That is why I have termed this tendency reform-Stalinism or market-Stalinism.

[Farkas] Finally, let me return to a statement I believe was made twice in this conversation. It was said that a Stalinist seizing of power had to be prevented. How can it be prevented?

[Krausz] It can be prevented only if we begin to think about the exercise of social control over the apparatus. This is the only certain guarantee; in my view, there cannot be any other. Thus, as the history of Stalinism itself shows, it will not be a real solution for a large proportion of power to be moved from the political to the economic apparatus. In the end, this may ease the problem, but will not solve it.

'Glasnost Club' Outlines Objectives, Charter

LD3010102888 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 29 Oct 88

[From the "168 Hours" program]

[Text] The Glasnost Club national association is formed today. I use present tense because the founding session still continues. The morning began with Ervin Gyertyan, chairman of the today's session, reading out the charter. We quote from it:

[Begin Gyertyan recording] The club sets the objective that, in harmony with the fundamental change in the system of political institutions, it should promote the renewal of institutions and operation of openness, the prevalence without fail of the freedom of speech, and freedom of press, the right of the citizen to express his view, and his right to information. The associaton in particular stresses the ability of citizens to gain an insight into the processes within the political institutional system; that they should have total information about the preparation and the making of a decision, and the execution of the decision; about the activity of the institutions and directing bodies; about the stands and views of people in public life; about the situation of the country, the individual branches, the different social strata and groups; and about the political life of other countries. Accordingly, the association rejects any delimiting measures and practice which place obstacles in the way of the various views being aired. It promotes the open exchange of alternative views, their clashing with one another, and their being made public. [end recording]

[Announcer] After the participants were made familiar with the charter and the draft of the club statutes, the debate over them began. Or more precisely, even before that Laszlo Vas, secretary to Imre Pozsgay, read out a letter from the minister of state.

[Begin Vas recording] I greet the founding plenary session and respectfully greet those present. I consider the establishment of the association as a promising step aimed at the creation of social openness. I trust that the members of the association will serve (?our) laudible objectives without change, with decency, political wisdom, and consistent determination. I do not want to be only the legality supervisor of the association; I trust that this institution will soon cease, but as far as my time and strength allow I would like to be a partner of the club in the creation and service of openness in a democratic socialist society. I wish you good work. Imre Pozsgay. [end recording]

Party Official Surveys Nationalities Policy

LD2610234788 Budapest MTI in English 2222 GMT 26 Oct 88

[Text] Budapest, October 26 (MTI)—The joint session of the Foreign Affairs and Cultural Committees of the parliament was informed by Katalin Radics, head of department at the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, on the implementation of nationality policy principles.

She pointed out that in the 60's rapid assimilation of the nationalities was the prevailing concept. The following decade brought about a change in this attitude, and the nationality issue became the focus of the attention of state and political leadership. A process of ethnic minority self-awareness began which influenced the leadership to pursue an active nationality policy.

The attitude towards gypsies developed in a similar way. In the sixties they were considered a backward stratum, while the stance of the Political Committee proclaimed them an ethnic group in the 70's. Today it has become widely accepted that there is no need to make distinction between ethnic group and minority.

According to a survey of the Central Statistical Office 47,800 people consider they belong to a national minority and 84,500 do not have Hungarian as a mother tongue (10 years ago the number stood at 103,000). The number who are interested in the fostering the culture of nationalities is around 252,000. The number of Hungarian citizens closely related to nationalities is estimated to be 300-330,000. The Federations of Nationalities say that they represent 400-450,000 people. Living conditions of the ethnic minorities are the level of the majority.

The exercise of nationality rights are not always put into practise. Although linguistic equality is stipulated by the law, in 91 per cent of the schools of ethnic minorities their language is not the language of education but an optional subject.

An assimilation faster than would have been natural made the Political Committee take a stand. The recent session of the committee passed a resolution on the elaboration of nationality policy that provides active assistance to ethnic minorities. The series of measures aimed at the implementation include the preparation of a bill on nationalities. Touching on the guiding principles of the bill Katalin Radics said that nationality adherence is an individual question and not determined by descendants or external categories. Universities and colleges plan to provide an entrance examination in the languages of ethnic minorities, and the Federations of Nationalities should be authorized to prosecute those who encroach on the rights of nationalities. Minorities should be given more rights to maintain contact with their mother nation.

Following the briefing several contributors called for higher education in the languages of ethnic minorities and a wider utilization of education abroad. Exchange programmes are carried out under intergovernmental work programmes except for Romania, because Hungary cannot send ethnic Romanian students for any length of time.

Chief Rabbi Alfred Schoner (national list) pointed out that it is important whether the bill on nationalities provides for the criteria of the concept of nationality, as some Hungarian Jews would like to be Jewish.

In the name of the communities of ethnic minorities Gyorgy Mark, Antal Reger, Mrs Jakab, Marin Mandity (national list) took the floor and said they agree with the guiding principle of the bill. At the same time they expressed their anxiety for the slow and not sufficient implementation of the principles.

Kovacs Gives Views on Energy Plan, Strikes

LD3010032888 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] Members of the Hungarian miners trade union demand a more definite protection of their interests then they have had so far. They disagree with the further reduction of living standards of those relying on wages and salaries, and consider unemployment unacceptable. They said this at a conference organized by the Trade Union of the Mining Industry Workers at the Political Academy in Budapest.

In front of almost 280 delegates, Laszlo Kovacs, [trade union] secretary general, said: Due to the enforced exploitative mining during the period 1980-86, equilibrium was upset in the working of the mines. An adopted and established, comprehensive energy program does not exist. Such a program could be the basis on which the industry's problems could be solved. The strike at the Istvan pit at Mecsek was also caused primarily by the despair felt by the people about the general problems of coal mining, said Laszlo Kovacs.

The trade union presidium considers the strike justifiable as a last resort because the questions preceding it were left unanswered. The delegates of the miners' trade

union reject the taxation of danger bonuses and consider it necessary for wages to comprise the cost of the reproduction of labor. At the conference in Budapest they asked for a decision on the final settlement of the situation of enterprises in Tatabanya, Nograd, and Mecsek. They accepted a proposal from the Trade Union Solidarity Fund to forward 1 million forints to those people who took up residence in our country from Transylvania to work in the mining industry.

S. Nagy Analyzes Domestic Policy Situation

LD3010012588 Budapest MTI in English 1901 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] Budapest, October 29 (MTI)—Contributing to the national conference of the Hungarian Union of Iron, Metal and Electricity Workers, Sandor Nagy, general secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions, analysed the domestic policy situation. He said that in May the party conference voted confidence for the political leadership of the country but this stock of confidence appears to be decreasing because of the absence of radical changes in the economy.

According to Mr Nagy, until recent times the political leadership was not aware of the situation and the actual financial burdens of the country, and the degree of balance problems. How could then the general public be aware of them? There cannot be genuine stabilization and the general public cannot be won if we do not speak about the causes of the current situation, about the road that led here, and about the lessons. Mr Nagy stressed that the protection and representation of interests is the fundamental function of the Hungarian trade unions to which all the other endeavours are subordinated.

TU Positions Aired Before Council Session

LD2810221088 Budapest MTI in English 1458 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] Budapest, October 28, 1988 (MTI-Econews)—The National Assembly of the National Trade Union Council is scheduled for November. Prior to the assembly the opinion of the 3.2 million members in the 19 trades unions is to be summarized on social and economic issues. Over last week-end four trades unions met in discussion.

The textile workers agree on the need for legislation to enact the right to strike. The only difference of opinions is about conditions, and the majority view is that a strike should be held to compel management to satisfy a legitimate demand.

They are also of the view, that whatever the economic form, trade union rights must always be respected.

The board of the trade union of printers demanded legal guarantees for the right to go on strike. They are planning to set aside a special strike fund of 1.5 million forints (USD 27,000). They also propose the introduction of 13th months pay to cover holiday costs for workers.

Although printers and workers in press and book publishing reject long-term unemployment, they are setting up an unemployment fund of 500,000 forints (USD 9,259) from their own resources, should such a situation come about.

They say the interests of managers in the state sector should be protected by a trade union organization and not by the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce.

The members of the trade union of building workers believe it is important for the trade unions to have their own candidates at parliamentary elections so that they can form a trade union faction within parliament.

The trade unions urge the revision of the personal income tax and want a wages reform to be introduced as early as in 1989. The government, however, is planning amendments for next year.

The members of the trade union of transport and delivery workers believe the government progresses too slow to implement its own economic programme. They believe achievements are disproportionate to the increased burdens placed on the population.

The members of the agricultural, forestry and water management workers assert that the state must provide full employment. A daily 8 hours of work must be enough to make a living.

The subsistence minimum in 1987 was 3,500 forints (USD 70) a month, but it was the first time such a sum was officially acknowledged.

According to some economists, 40 per cent of the population lives on that level.

Villanyi Cites Need for Convertible Forint

LD3010223588 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] In Hungary, there are more compelling reasons to transform our money into a convertible currency than in other CEMA countries. And since there is no socialist example for such an important transformation which would break with the financial system of many decades, we have to be the first and create the model.

This is the opinion of Miklos Villanyi, who gave a lecture to young experts working in the largest financial establishments. At the closing session of a training course at Balaton, the minister of finance emphasized that a convertible forint would increase the trust of foreign

entrepreneurs, improve the inflow of capital, make the process of turning investments into capital more realistic, and help decrease our debt.

According to Miklos Villanyi this is not a wonder plan; the realization of the ideas, however, would require several years.

Jan-Sep Foreign Trade Registers Surplus

LD2710151288 Budapest MTI in English 1427 GMT 27 Oct 88

[Text] Budapest, October 27, 1988 (MTI-ECONEWS)—In the first nine months of 1988, Hungary's convertible-currency accounting trade showed a surplus of 200 million dollars, as compared to the deficit of 470 million dollars in the similar period of last year.

Calculated in forint, hard-currency sales increased by 23 per cent. A ten per cent increase can be attributed to quantitative growth, 9 per cent to rises in dollar prices, and the remainder to the devaluation of forint.

Hungary's business circles consider it promising that industrial exports to hard-currency markets went up by 28 per cent more than the average. For the first time since 1981, Hungary's foreign trade with the advanced industrial countries was balanced.

Exports to solvent developing countries rose by 24 per cent, as compared to the similar period of last year.

The pattern of exports, however, is marked by some negative trends. Two-thirds of the export increment are materials and energy, while the share of the engineering industry dropped from 16.8 per cent in 1981 to 11.2 per cent.

One third of the export increase resulted from the higher prices and growing sales of rolled steel goods, aluminium and polyethylene. In industry, metallurgy showed the most rapid increase in both production and exports to hard-currency markets.

Agricultural exports calculated in forint increased by 21 per cent.

Calculated in forint, imports from hard-currency markets increased by 1 per cent in value and decreased by 10 per cent in volume.

The largest drop of some 40 million dollars was registered in the import of energy resources. The decrease was due to the purchase of 194 million cubic metres of natural gas, 200,000 tonnes of crude oil and 51,000 tonnes of coal from the Soviet Union, instead of hard-currency markets. This year Hungary is to save 80-90 million dollars on energy import. The import of fodder grain against convertible currency decreased by 270,000 tonnes (about 23 million dollars) as compared to last year.

Economists agree that temporary factors greatly contributed to the improving foreign trade balance. The dollar prices of exports increased by 9 per cent and the growth mainly affected Hungary's main export items. After years of deterioration, the Hungarian economy is to achieve a 1 per cent improvement in its terms of trade.

The increase in hard-currency export was also due to a decreasing domestic demand for consumer articles and capital goods, and a governmental decision which reduced the profitability of rouble exports.

U.S. Travel Agents Hear Grosz on Tourism

LD2410180388 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 24 Oct 88

[Excerpts] [Announcer] ASTA, the American Society of Travel Agents, opened its current, 58th, congress in the presence of Premier Karoly Grosz. Its chairman, Mrs Earlene Causey, quoted the words of a young American man: I do not know what you are saying but I understand your smile.

Karoly Grosz replied with a saying by an ancient savant: It is better to see once than to hear about something a thousand times. [passage omitted]

Mrs Causey told the delegates with charming directness: You will now want to link the useful with the pleasant at this congress. You will be able to do so. This country is fertile ground for tourism. Hungarians are warm people and considerate hosts.

The chairman then handed over the microphone to General Secretary and Premier Karoly Grosz.

[Begin Grosz recording] Since ASTA is a very open organization, countries from the Far East and Europe as well are represented at the congress. This presents a particularly favorable opportunity for us, since this way we can show what we can offer to our guests in front of specialists from various parts of the world.

Many of you have come from the United States, the country that has taken in almost 2 million Hungarians. These people have found homes and professions in your country. With their honest and diligent work they have also contributed to the welfare of their new homeland.

In the most difficult decades of our history, which were full of tribulations, famous scholars and artists found refuge in the United States, among them Albert Szent-Gyorgyi and Bela Bartok. I believe and I hope that the participants in the ASTA congress will feel friendly toward our country and that we will win your approval. Our goal is that in the Hungarian economy the spirit of enterprise, competition, and the ability to renew will become dominant. It is for this that we have created a legal framework that favors the inflow of foreign capital

and the founding of joint enterprises, which represent a higher form of cooperation. This can also open up new perspectives in the development of our tourism.

I would like your stay here to advance overseas interest in the ways and possibilities of cooperating in Hungary. In recent years we have done a great deal to ensure that tourism becomes a real, developing branch in our country as well. We are conducting several promising negotiations in this respect at the present time. A number of large-scale plans have been realized. For example, for years hundreds of thousands have come to the Formula One races. We are already making preparations for the 1995 Budapest-Vienna World Exhibition. This promises to be an unprecedented event because it will be a forward-pointing and spectacular demonstration of the cooperation of two countries with different social systems.

It is generally known that we are not closing the borders to our own citizens either. The number of Hungarians going abroad is expected to approximate the total population this year. By now Hungarian citizens can possess passports valid for worldwide travel.

Tourism is the industry of peace. International tourism cannot develop without the well-meaning interest of people in each other. Becoming acquainted with the values of human civilization enriches all of us. Consequently, it is the duty of all us to build the bridges of understanding, as we are doing at the present time, and contribute to the well-being of our peoples. [end recording]

[Announcer] The next speaker was U.S. Ambassador Mark Palmer, who introduced Hungary briefly and with a great deal of humor, giving a historical sketch for those who know little or nothing about us. He emphasized the essence of the changes, adding that this is where the reform processes had begun in the socialist world. He did not remain silent about the banning of yesterday's demonstration either, though he added that at other times demonstrations had been permitted.

After the ambassador, President Reagan appeared on the screen, addressing a message to the congress.

[Begin Reagan in English with announcer's superimposed Hungarian summation] I am a President who firmly believes that people-to-people contacts are an important basis for world peace, said the American President, who recalled his discussions with Karoly Grosz. I feel a great deal of respect for him and regard the role that he set for himself as a very important one.

Reagan reminded the specialists that Hungarians can by now travel with passports valid for the whole world. It should not be their only goal to bring tourists to Hungary; they should invite Hungarians to visit as well. In his message Reagan said that Charles Cobb, U.S. assistant secretary for commerce, is holding talks in Budapest and will sign a tourism agreement.

After President Reagan's message, Assistant Secretary Cobb appeared on the stage. He greeted the congress and gave a brief speech, which concluded the public and official part of the congress.

Envoy Addresses UN Committee on Human Rights

LD2810222988 Budapest MTI in English
1627 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] New York, October 28 (MTI)—Ambassador Dr Ferenc Somogyi, head of department of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry, addressed the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee of the U.N. General Assembly. Among other things, he discussed the Romanian resolution proposal which calls for the governments to ban nationalist, chauvinist, racist or anti-Semitic manifestations, to ban the encouragement of such demonstrations on the territories of other states, the regulation of the activity of the mass media, and the education of young people in the spirit of international cooperation. He said that the Hungarian People's Republic supports the efforts aimed at eliminating the factors from international relations that prevent normal inter-state cooperation.

The ambassador referred to the fact that the Hungarian constitutional law and order terms nationalist, chauvinist or racist manifestations as actions against international peace and security, and accordingly imposes a ban. At the same time he stressed that violation of the obligations accepted in bilateral agreements or international contracts, and leaving the international norms out of consideration in general, also seriously endangers international relations. He reconfirmed that Hungary attaches great importance to the complete enforcement of the international controlling role of the United Nations of violations of human rights and fundamental freedom rights. International documents set down that a genuinely democratic socio-political system demands the enforcement of such fundamental human rights as freedom of the press, freedom of speech, freedom of voicing opinion, and freedom of assembly.

The ambassador stressed that extensive relations between the peoples, undisturbed flow of information, cultural cooperation, and the exemplary policy and practice of the governments have to play an outstanding role in the education of young people.

Cooperation between the states can be promoted by measures that do not restrict good neighbourly relations, on the basis of openness and confidence, with an active and constructive policy that respects international obligations, including human rights, said the member of the Hungarian delegation in conclusion.

Deputy Foreign Minister Holds Talks in Paris

LD2710150888 Budapest MTI in English
1114 GMT 27 Oct 88

[Text] Paris, October 27 (MTI)—On Wednesday Laszlo Kovacs, Hungarian deputy minister for foreign affairs, held talks with M Jacques Blot, European director of the French Foreign Ministry, on the two countries' relations and the proposed agenda of the forthcoming prime ministerial meeting. The position of East-West relations and the Helsinki process was also discussed.

UK Parliamentary Delegation Meets With Leaders

Varkonyi, Karpati, Others

LD2710102088 Budapest MTI in English
0921 GMT 27 Oct 88

[Text] Budapest, October 27 (MTI)—A visiting delegation from the British Parliament, headed by Mr David Howell, chairman of the House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee, met Foreign Minister Mr Peter Varkonyi on Thursday morning.

Later in the day, the delegation is to hold talks with Mr Istvan Stadinger, president of the National Assembly, and Mr Matyas Szuros, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly.

In the afternoon, they will meet members of parliament's defence committee and call on Colonel-General Ferenc Karpati, minister for defence.

Meeting With Grosz

LD2810162788 Budapest MTI in English
1505 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] Budapest, October 28 (MTI)—In parliament on Friday, Karoly Gorsz, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, met the British parliamentary delegation led by Mr David Howell, chairman of the House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee. The British delegation has been visiting Hungary since Wednesday [26 October].

Also present at the cordial meeting were Istvan Stadinger, president of the National Assembly, and Mr Leonard Appleyard, ambassador to Hungary of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Medgyessy Holds Economic Talks in India

LD3010014288 Budapest MTI in English
1739 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] New Delhi, October 29 (MTI)—The large untapped reserves in expanding Hungarian-Indian economic and commercial relations can be exploited by establishing joint ventures, cooperating in production, and transforming the structure of trade turnover. Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Peter Medgyessy and members of the Indian Government, holding talks in New Delhi, concluded that, despite an upswing in recent years, cooperation was still lagging way behind the possiblities, and expressed preparedness to tap and utilize the reserves with common effort. The excellent political and cultural contacts provide a favourable background to deepening economic relations as well.

The deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers met Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on Friday [28 October].

Mr Medgyessy attended the eighth session of the Hungarian-Indian Joint Committee for Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation in New Delhi from October 24 to 28. The two co-chairman of the joint committee are Mr Medgyessy and Vengal Rao, Indian minister of industry.

The Hungarian deputy prime minister held bilateral talks with ministers Vengal Rao of industry, S.B. Chawan of finance, Vasant Sathe of energy, Dinesh Singh of commerce and Krishna Chandra Pant of defence on the general and practical prospects of developing economic, commercial and industrial relations. In his talks with Narasimha Rao, minister of foreign affairs, the sides stated with pleasure that they held identical views on the international issues discussed.

It was stressed in the joint committee's session that both sides would make every effort to achieve the aim set in the Budapest talks of Karoly Grosz and Rajiv Gandhi last June and increase the value of bilateral trade to 200 million dollars per year by 1990.

In the past two years, the value of two-way trade doubled and reached 120 million dollars in 1987. The turnover, however, is still lagging behind what would be justified by the economic potentials of the two countries.

The sides agreed on the necessity of diversifying bilateral trade, and laying larger emphasis on the advanced forms of cooperation including joint ventures, production cooperation, and exchange of technologies.

Geremek: Shipyard Closure 'Presages Bad Period'

LD3110193188 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Excerpts] The Polish Government has just announced that the Gdansk shipyards will be closed. [passage omitted] Solidarity leaders have concluded that this is a political decision, as Solidarity Spokesman Bronislaw Geremek, who is close to Lech Walesa, explained in an interview by telephone:

[Begin Geremek recording] The problem with the decision on the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk is that it seems to be primarily political, not economic. The shipyard is among the enterprises on the list of unprofitable enterprises. However, the government started with the Gdansk shipyard because it is a symbolic place for Solidarity.

I think this—the destruction of symbols for Polish society—presages a bad period for current Polish life. It must be understood that the overall economic reform, which we do need now, now depends on profound political decisions; it depends on social consensus. How then can we build this type of social consensus if we destroy Polish symbols? [end recording] [passage omitted]

Gdansk Shipyard Workers Call Crisis Meeting

AU0111160288 Paris AFP in English 1548 GMT 1 Nov 88

[By Jean-Eudes Barbier]

[Excerpt] Warsaw, Nov 1 (AFP)—Workers at the Lenin Shipyards in Gdansk have decided to fight Polish Government plans to close the yards, and Solidarity leader Lech Walesa will cut short his sick leave to attend a crisis meeting there Wednesday, informed sources on the scene said Tuesday.

Members of the banned trade union have been meeting round the clock to work out a "combat strategy", sources in the Baltic port said.

Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski announced Monday that the shipyards, birthplace of Solidarity, would be shut down as of December 1. Clearly, he has decided to tackle Solidarity militants head on, observers believe.

Mr. Walesa, who works at the yards as an electrician, immediately said he would "defend" them and proposed that the work force themselves take over management of the huge complex, which employs some 11,000 people.

On Tuesday, workers were discussing whether to resume protest actions, but remained divided over how far to go. Many were hesitant to call a strike which they believed could cause the government to clamp down even further on the rebellious work force.

Several months ago, the workers' self-management council devised a restructuring plan, which the official management accepted at the time and which Mr. Walesa has now offered to revive. However the government's closure decision appears irrevocable. [passage omitted]

Kuron on Solidarity's Legalization, Strikes

PM3110143888 Paris LE FIGARO in French 20 Oct 88 p 3

[Interview with Solidarity adviser Jacek Kuron by Arielle Thedrel in Warsaw—date not given]

[Text] Warsaw—[Thedrel] On 31 August, Interior Minister General Kiszczak promised Lech Walesa that he would negotiate on the legalization of the dissolved Solidarity trade union. Since then, the authorities seem less and less prepared to keep their promises. Will the roundtable start and what future do you think it has?

[Kuron] There is no doubt that this roundtable will be held. But the most important thing is that there should be far-reaching democratic changes, a move away from the planned and centralized economic system. The vital precondition for these changes is a trade union which the workers can regard as theirs. In present circumstances, this can only be achieved by trade union pluralism, which includes Solidarity's legalization.

Either this process will be started independently of the roundtable, because an agreement on this point would be impossible, or a more spectacular method will be used: strikes. But at all events, this objective will be attained.

[Thedrel] The roundtable, which was initially due to start on 17 October, is constantly being delayed. For how long will the opposition wait patiently?

[Kuron] As long as necessary. Mr Urban said that the roundtable was delayed because the episcopate's observers had to go to Rome.

[Thedrel] Do you believe that explanation?

[Kuron] I do not want to cast doubt on it.

[Thedrel] Can you afford to wait as long as necessary?

[Kuron] Let us ask the question differently: If we wait, are there not likely to be strikes? There is no guarantee that they will not break out. Solidarity is not trying to use blackmail. It is not just Solidarity which can launch a strike. There is the situation. And, as you can see, the situation is very bad. The only way of preventing strikes is to have hope of overcoming the crisis. If that hope does not exist, the workers will stop work.

[Thedrel] Who could stop such strikes?

[Kuron] I do not know. I presume that such a situation would strengthen Solidarity. But the chances of stopping the strike movement would be less than they are now.

[Thedrel] You and other Solidarity leaders are the targets of violent attacks in the official press. The authorities refuse to allow you to join the roundtable. Will you participate nonetheless?

[Kuron] The list of participants has not yet been announced.

[Thedrel] Will the opposition negotiate on your names?

[Kuron] There are no negotiations on this subject. The government and the opposition say that they are prepared to start unconditional preliminary negotiations. The democratization process must start at the roundtable. What does that mean? Industrial conflicts will not be solved at the roundtable. But, they can be discussed, and ways of overcoming the crisis can be examined. A social contract on reforms is vital for rebuilding the country. But, of course, this social contract will not be drawn up during the roundtable. It can only create the right conditions for the contract.

Urban 'Rules Out' Roundtable Being Called Off

AU3110112888 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Oct 88 p 3

[PAP report: "We Want the 'Roundtable' To Convene Soonest"]

[Excerpts] On 22 October, Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban met with a group of domestic and foreign journalists who had telephoned him with questions about the preparations for the "roundtable." During this meeting, Minister Urban gave the following statement: [passage omitted]

The questions that journalists asked Minister Urban were mainly concerned with the reasons for the delay in the "roundtable" talks, the topics of which have not yet been agreed on, and the obstacles being encountered while establishing the participants in the talks. Fears as to whether the talks would ever actually take place were also expressed.

There are still a few matters that have to be settled, J. Urban, explained. That is why we suggest an earlier meeting in order to discuss and settle them at last, followed by the "roundtable" itself. If we were to speak out unilaterally on some topics, for example the composition of the talks, no doubt we would be accused of making arbitrary decisions on behalf of the remaining "roundtable" participants.

I rule out fears of whether the "roundtable" will ever start, said J. Urban. I believe that settling issues that are basically of a technical nature should not make the talks impossible. If we are supposed to reach an agreement about the future of Poland and the country's future political structure, what are the possibilities of the "roundtable" if it is difficult to agree even on technical matters concerning its start?

Asked why Lech Walesa had refused to meet with General Kiszczak, J. Urban replied that he did not wish to speak on behalf of Walesa, and suggested that Walesa be asked directly. He also said that Walesa had already met with General Kiszczak three times, so one could see no obstacle to another meeting aimed at completing the "roundtable" preparations at last.

Rakowski Cites Conversation With Miners

LD2810003388 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Oct 88

[Text] Today Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski visited Silesia. This morning he visited the Miechowice hard coal mine in Bytom where he laid flowers at the foot of a commemorative obelisk devoted to miners' heroes. Next, Mieczyslaw Rakowski went underground in the Miechowice mine. The mine is one of 11 which make up the Bytomb and Ruda Coal Mining Company. More than half of the 8000 tonnes of coal extracted here every day goes for export.

[Begin recording] [Soltysik] This is not your first visit to a mine...

[Rakowski, interrupting] No, it isn't.

[Soltysik]...but an old saying says that your point of view depends on where you stand. What is your view of mining at this moment?

[Rakowski] In this instance, it depends on where you walk; it depended on the place where I was. Well, what is it supposed to look like? It is that important sector of national economy without which there simply would be no development of the country. After all, Poland depends on mining for its energy, and it is hard to imagine how we could exist as a people, as a society, if we had no coal extraction.

It is very hard work, very difficult. It requires quite a strong psychological makeup; it is not just a matter of physical makeup. And we should appreicate the miners who come here all their lives and spend all their lives in the mines.

[Soltysik] There is much discussion, Mr Prime Minister, about structural changes in our industry, our economy. Some people would like to close down the mines, at least some of them.

[Rakowski] Perhaps salt mines, but seeing as the only one we have, in Wieliczka, is already closed there is nothing to close down. No, structural changes do not have to proceed in the direction of closing down mines. We don't have to close them. The coal extraction is what

it is; we cannot extract anymore and we need the coal. So if we are talking about structural changes, I personally am not thinking of coal. Of course, we can improve structures, seek savings, but this has nothing to do with liquidating mines, for example. I think that we should simply maintain the state we have, focusing all our attention on saving coal.

[Soltysik] And what did you talk with the miners about?

[Rakowski] About the most straightforward things—how much they earn, what do they think of their work. Such conversations are very difficult, because first you have to get to know the man a bit before you can talk to him, so that he comes out, or opens up. For me, personally, these are perplexing situations. Today when I went down into the mine, I wanted to see how the people work, but it is not a very good place for having a heart-to-heart talk, as our Soviet friends put it, because you have to establish the right climate. So if we had a quick drink with a few miners after a shift their tongues would have probably gotten looser and we would have talked not so much more sincerely, because they are sincere even in these conversations, but we would have been more relaxed and probably started a discussion about the country generally, about what they think about Poland, about us, the government, the party. Contacts of this kind are, well, extremely important. [end recording]

In the afternoon, Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski visited one of the oldest housing estates of the so-called familocks [as received] in Ruda Slaska. Then he went to Katowice. The premier was briefed on the main problems of the city and the development prospects for the capital of Silesia by representatives of Katowice administrative authorities at a meeting in the voivodship office. Among other things, Mieczyslaw Rakowski was interested in the trade operation. He visited the Katowice delicatessen; it is a model trade establishment in the country which exemplifies how, thanks to efficiency and enterprise, customers can be satisfied, supply difficulties overcome, and good service ensured even during a difficult period. A meeting between Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski and the voivodship aktiv began in the afternoon in Katowice.

Colleges Become Scene of Unrest, Class Boycotts

AU2810110488 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 25 Oct 88 pp 1, 2

[Report by Grazyna Minkowska and Boguslaw Gajownik: "Student Unrest"]

[Text] For the past couple of weeks or so, some colleges have become the scene for student boycotts of the classes envisaged in teaching programs. The boycott applies to: military training, the group of subjects dealing with sociopolitical matters (political economy, philosophy, sociology, and so on), and compulsory Russian language instruction.

The boycott of classes at Warsaw University's Military Studies Department has already ended. The university's Senate expressed its position on these events in two resolutions. While calling on university students to return to classes at the Military Studies Department, the Senate stressed the need to conduct another review of the way in which military training is provided. At Warsaw Polytechnic, attendance at these classes has been normal and there have been no disruptions. While acknowledging that such classes are necessary and useful, the polytechnic's self-government council thinks that changes should be made to the standard of these classes and the way in which they are taught. At the moment, the number one issue for students at the polytechnic is the self-government body election.

The boycott of military training at the Jagiellonian University began almost 2 weeks ago. The main organizer of the boycott is the illegal "Freedom and Peace" organization. Representatives of the organization want officials from the Education and Defense Ministries to come to Krakow for talks. Defense and Education Ministry department chiefs recently visited Prof A. Koj, the university's rector, and said that negotiations cannot start until the boycott is called off. Once the boycott is over, it will be possible to discuss students' suggestions and implement them. This, of course, only applies to suggestions that are in keeping with the law on national defense.

On 19 October, a group of students gathered outside Krakow Polytechnic's Military Studies Department and called on students to boycott classes. There were scuffles involving students and Army officers, and classes were not held.

On the same day, students attending a rally at Krakow Polytechnic announced a boycott of military training. Students from the Jagiellonian University who had come to the rally were asked to leave following a request from the polytechnic's rector. Nevertheless, that evening the students occupied the entrance to the polytechnic's military studies department. Yesterday [24 October] there were no classes at the Sanitary Engineering Department. Students from the Academy of Fine Arts, the Higher Pedagogical College, and the Academy of Mining and Metallurgy joined in the protest action. On the other hand, classes at the Academy of Physical Education and the Economics Academy are being held normally. According to college regulations, students can be absent from "military" classes three times. This means that the strike can last 3 weeks without it having any particular consequences. After that, the situation can become much more complicated.

Yesterday [24 October], the Krakow Voivodship district attorney's office issued a statement on the recent events. Assistant District Attorney Boleslaw Balawender said that an investigation has been started into public order violations at the Jagiellonian University and at Krakow Polytechnic. Some of the statements made by the people

involved in these events were directed at teaching staff at the colleges. The investigation will seek to explain the circumstances surrounding the events that have recently taken place and to apply measures provided for by law.

During a rally at Wroclaw University it was announced that the boycott of classes at the Military Studies Department would be continued, and threats were made to extend the protest action to other colleges if students do not receive assurances that the proposed changes will be introduced. Representatives of the illegal National Union of Students, who are directing the protest action, are refusing to give information to any representatives of the so-called official press. Waldemar Zielinski, chairman of the Wroclaw District Council of the Polish University Student Association said: "Nothing but criticism and a boycott of classes is not the right way to solve these problems. The way in which demands are being made is unacceptable. No moves in this direction had been made earlier. For example, student members of the Senate did not put forward any proposals. Instead, they started bandying about slogans and began a boycott."

There were no incidents at Katowice's colleges and no walkouts. However, proposals have been made concerning the reorganization of classes. As far as military training is concerned, it has been requested that the examination requirement for female students be lifted. Roman Trzaskalik, chairman of the Slask University college council, said: "We will probably suggest that the military service requirement for students take the form of field training during vacations. We will definitely not boycott classes or refuse to perform military service, but we will put forward certain constructive proposals concerning changes to the teaching program for this subject."

W. Zielinski said: "The sociopolitical subjects taught in military studies departments are often a repetition of other classes, and this is something that should be changed."

Sociopolitical classes are another group of issues that arouse students emotions. At Warsaw University, classes in political economy, sociology, and the foundations of politics are taking place normally. According to a member of the self-government council who preferred to remain anonymous, all changes concerning teaching programs will be implemented by way of talks and not by way of protest actions. At the moment, the greatest amount of controversy surrounds obligatory Russian language classes, but classes are being held normally in most departments. The Warsaw University Senate has proposed that a broad discussion be held on the whole block of ideology related subjects, a new program for military studies departments, and compulsory Russian language classes.

During a rally in Katowice, students demanded that Russian language classes be made optional and that sociopolitical classes be limited to certain study areas.

Prof C. Glombik, deputy rector for teaching affairs at Slask University says: "Why is it that 70 percent of young people seeking college admission choose Russian as their examination language when they are under no compulsion to do so? Languages should not be taught from scratch at colleges. College language courses should enable students to refine their knowledge of a language. For the majority of students, two Western languages would mean learning them from scratch. Although so far we have not received any demands for changes to sociopolitical subjects, during talks with the people responsible for teaching them, I have pointed out that these subjects should be taught in a more interesting and up-to-date way and that they should not be based on outdated models."

Maciej Kramarczyk, a student of history in his third year at the Jagiellonian University, said that students from 12 departments are not attending classes in political economy, political science, and sociology and are demanding that these subjects cease to be compulsory.

At the same college, during a meeting between students and college authorities, the rector said that he supports the introduction of certain adjustments and tailoring the content of the subjects in question to suit individual courses and areas of study.

Yesterday, Prof Stanislaw Grodziski, the deputy rector of the Jagiellonian University responsible for student affairs, said that the college cannot institute important changes to teaching programs by itself, because programs have to be approved by the Education Ministry. Minor changes could be introduced if the college had enough teaching staff, but this is not the case.

The Education Department, for its part, has already prepared a number of proposed changes. It proposes that courses of study contain a group of six sociopolitical subjects such as: economics, the history of philosophy, contemporary philosophical trends, political science, and contemporary Polish history. Students would have to choose three compulsory subjects from this group of subjects. As for foreign languages, Prof Jacek Fisiak, minister of national education, has put forward the idea of having a number of compulsory foreign languages and then certain optional languages. For example, English would be compulsory for the exact sciences, French for the study of Polish, Italian for architecture, and Russian for a series of other subjects. It would also be possible to fulfill the foreign language requirement after a 2-week course, if a student can demonstrate that he is fluent in the language. This would at least go some way toward lessening the burden.

So, there are a whole host of facts. This short review of the situation in a number of colleges shows that activists who belong to illegal organizations are trying to pull off a fait accompli. Are they acting in the interests of the entire student community or are they simply seeking political support? This is a question that must be

answered by anyone who has been swayed by emotions. It must also be realized that scuffles or the use of insults are impermissible, and this particularly applies to college campuses. Is this meant to be the "Polish model" for resolving conflicts?

The academic community has pointed to the need to change teaching programs for a number of years. Changes are essential, because the present situation is entirely different from the one in which programs were drawn up and approved. Does this issue have to be raised yet again? However, no sensible person will agree to changing programs between one rally and another. Demanding lightning changes shows that change is not the real objective of this contest.

Student Boycott Viewed by Military Daily
AU3110141888 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 25 Oct 88 pp 1, 2

[Article by Roman Przeciszewski: "A Boycott of Common Sense"]

[Text] Nothing is supposed to have happened. Everybody is supposed to have been waiting for "roundtable" talks and to have believed in a better tomorrow. There is supposed to be nothing to talk about, because the buildings housing the military studies departments at several colleges in Krakow have not been destroyed. The only thing that has happened is that classes are not being held. That is supposed to be the case. However, all one has to do to discover that this is not in fact true is to ask passersby what they think about everything that has been happening. People immediately start asking questions about where the boundaries are between political naivete and political trouble-making, between ignorance and being mercenary, between common sense and plain stupidity....

"You must be joking. What is there to discuss?! It is not the annual student celebration, but... why waste one's breath!"

"I do not know whether it is really true that they do not want to study Russian, sociology, and economics at college. Is what you are saying true? No, I cannot believe it...."

"What does all this prove? It shows that they are uncultured—both in a personal and a political sense. That is certainly the case, but it is not the only thing that they lack. If students do have problems and want to change something, then they should talk about them at the negotiating table, and talk about these things frankly. But doing things like this—forgive me for putting it this way—is stupid, and the fact that they are young people is no excuse."

These are the kinds of statements that I heard as I spoke to passersby in Krakow. Unfortunately, I am not going to report the views of Mr K., who tore down one of the posters announcing a boycott of military training at Krakow Polytechnic and was almost beaten up for doing so—this was recorded on video. Mr K. is bitter. He has decided to keep what he has to say to himself, and has shut himself off from other people.

Things were supposed to have turned out differently, but it transpired that the official scenario of events differed significantly from the unofficial one. A rally took place at the Jagiellonian University on 11 October with the consent of the college authorities. After the rally, a group students went off to the building housing the Jagiellonian University's Military Studies Department. Banners, which had clearly been prepared beforehand, were raised, and emotions aroused. The abbreviations WiP [Peace and Freedom], KPN [Confederation for an Independent Poland], and NZS [Independent Association of University Students] appeared alongside slogans calling for a boycott of military training. Colonel Jan Raduchowkis tried to restore some calm to the tense situation that had suddenly erupted.

"Calm down... What is all the trouble about...."

There was no reply. No, there was a reply of sorts, a rather unusual one. Two students took hold of the professor and led him into the building that houses the Military Studies Department. Some one painted "Clear off—the Confederation for an Independent Poland."

On the same day leaflets were scattered around in a number of places. They read: "On behalf of the organizers of this action, we call on students, members of the Independent Association of University Students, the Jagiellonian University self-government body, and other student groups to actively support the boycott, rallies, and demonstrations. There will be picketing outside the Military Studies Department every day from 0700 to 1300."

A group of students did indeed appear outside the building once again on Wednesday, 12 October. The students who were supposed to have classes on that day were not allowed into the building. There was to be only one argument that counted, that is, the argument against military training. Nothing changed on Thursday, 13 October. The only people who got into the building were a small group of law students who were scheduled to receive training on that day. The organizers of protest action did not conceal the fact that attendance would have been higher if they had not picketed. Photocopies of a pamphlet entitled "Martial Law," issued by the "Freedom and Peace" movement, contained the following comment about 20 percent of law students attending the classes on Thursday: "It was because the picketing starting too late. No one got in in the afternoon (if they did, then it was only by slipping through)."

The Jagiellonian University Senate "stresses most forcefully that the form of protest action being employed by students is inadmissible and that it runs counter to

university traditions and the standards of political conduct that are expected of members of the academic community. Methods of this kind are damaging to the good name of the university and to unity and solidarity among teachers and students." This was the official position of the college authorities, but the organizers of the protest action had different ideas.

The next leaflet to appear proclaimed: "The Jagiellonian University Senate supports students' demands concerning military training.

"Remember, military training is not just something that concerns fourth year students. It affects you too—You will have to go through it in 1, 2 or 3 years' time. Do not be passive! Join in the protest action!"

Classes have been taking place normally the whole time at Krakow Polytechnic's Military Studies Department. On Tuesday 18 October, students from the Mechanical Engineering Department congratulated Colonel Jan Migdalow on being entered into the military book of honor. Teachers of this kind are always respected, for their achievements, experience, and approach to other people. On the next day, however, on 19 October:

"I found some kind of crowd outside the department gate. I left the building and walked toward the gate. I saw some banners bearing slogans calling for a boycott of military training. I asked them not to make a mess. One of the picketers replied that they were not making a mess, but putting things in order. Another student came up to me and grabbed me by the lapel. A button popped off. I felt and somehow sensed that this was a provocation, and so I just pushed the boy aside. He withdrew a few meters, and cried out: You saw what he did! He hit me! He hit me! No one said a word."

Yes, it is difficult to ask about the dividing line between political naivete and political trouble-making, between common sense and plain stupidity. The District Attorney's Office in Krakow has launched an investigation aimed at clarifying how the public order violations came about and the actions that were directed against college teachers. What happened surely cannot be explained in terms of the immaturity of some students and their lack of familiarity with the law; the argument of force replaced the force of argument. This was done consciously, ruthlessly, intentionally....

According to Radio Free Europe: "The boycott of military training began following a mass protest action by students all over the country, during which students called for the registration of the Independent Association of University Students. The fact that these events occurred at the same time is no coincidence. Both express the desire for autonomy and sovereignty on the part of students and the entire academic community...."

However, there is no mention of the fact that this desire for autonomy and sovereignty is strange, that it is not the way to build a future, that the law is the law everywhere, and that such events should be taking place on the eve of the "roundtable" talks is particularly significant. It is best just to shout. It is best just to have one's own way of viewing reality and to ignore any other one. It is best not to negotiate or agree to solutions, but to create a policy of faits accomplis. In Krakow it is easy to get hold of a leaflet issued by the Independent Association of University Students containing a program for its third national delegate conference. One of the points reads: "The reform of military training is one of the main problems troubling the student community." Is it a problem? Is it, perhaps, just a pretext for causing trouble? In another leaflet we can read that there are enough problems to last another 10 years. What do we need military high schools for? Who needs defensive training in secondary schools? Why should we have defense training camps? So, the program is unambiguous....

Before leaving for Krakow, I heard the following at the Non-Military Training Board: "We are open to substantive suggestions made by college authorities and student self-management bodies, but at the same time we consider it reprehensible to disrupt teaching in military studies departments and for groups of students to fail to perform statutory duties...."

As I leave Krakow, I would like to note the statement made by one student: "I would like to go to classes, but I am simply afraid. I would be immediately labeled a black sheep."

I will not mention any names. The simple reason for that is the intolerance displayed by others.

Rzeszow Transport Fare Increase Compromise Noted

LD2710102188 Warsaw PAP in English
0923 GMT 27 Oct 88

[Text] Rzeszow, Oct. 27—A dispute between the voivodship alliance of trade unions and the local voivode over an increase in city transport fares has ended in a compromise.

As a result of conciliatory proceedings Rzeszow unionists, who had launched protest action claiming that the voivode had violated the law on trade unions by failing to respond to their objections, have accepted the economic reasons for the increase presented by the voivode.

Additional incomes resulting from the raised fares (from 15 to 20 zlotys) will be used to improve the municipal transport system and conditions of work of its employees.

Relaxation of Travel Regulations Reported

AU2710133088 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Oct 88 p 2

[PAP report: "Trips to the West Without Invitations"]

[Text] New rules for issuing passports have been in force for several months. Passports can now be obtained without depositing one's identity card with the militia; and passport applications only need to be supported by an identity card, without the need for certification by one's employer or educational institution.

Romuald Popowski, deputy director of the Passport Office of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, said on the evening television news on 24 October that further relaxations would be introduced soon. Next year, passport-issuing authorities will accept foreign currency account statements in lieu of the invitations required at present.

Asked when citizens will be able to keep their passports at home without having to surrender them on return, the Passport Office representative said: Although I do not think this will quickly apply to the whole country, next year we will try to create such a possibility for residents of Warsaw. As the country's first city, Warsaw will be the first to have its passport-issuing system computerized, which will facilitate and accelerate the procedure of "handing" these documents to citizens to be kept at home.

New Banking Publication Runs First Issue

LD2810094588 Warsaw PAP in English 2036 GMT 27 Oct 88

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 27—The first issue of "GAZETA BANKOWA" (BANKING GAZETTE) has just appeared at newsagents', labelled by its editors as the weekly of Polish financiers.

The publication is to be instrumental for all Polish bankers, tradesmen, accountants, all those interested in making money and investing it on favourable terms. It is going to serve as a guide on the road towards a stronger money and a weekly for elite, the publishers from the "Management and Banking" Company claim.

PAP on Filling Historical 'Blank Spots'

LD2410021188 Warsaw PAP in English 2143 GMT 23 Oct 88

[By Zbigniew Boniecki]

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 23—In Poland, an era of filling in "blank spots" has set in. This slogan signifies a lifting of bans on publication which until recently were in force with regard to certain subjects and subject matters.

The mass media, theatre stages, movie screens, exhibitions and books carry subjects which in the era of the Stalinist quarter-century and during the nearly 30 years of the post-stalinist period were falsified or completely passed over in silence as taboo topics. Nowadays delays are being made up for.

The Polish press extensively carries until recently taboo texts such as the memoirs of President Ignacy Moscicki (TYGODNIK POLSKI), the recollections of Jozef Pilsudski (ZA I PRZECIW), of Gen. Wladyslaw Anders (TYGODNIK KULTURALNY), of numerous former inmates of labour camps and people deported deep inside the Soviet Union between 1939-1940 and afterwards (KIERUNKI, ODRODZENIE), tortured innocent prisoners of the ministry of public security from the Stalinist period (STOLICA, PRZEGLAD KULTURALNY, KURIER POLSKI), and even of the guards of Wladyslaw Gomulka who was imprisoned on that time (RZECZYWISTOSC).

This means that today every Polish citizen faces a tough financial choice: what periodical or book (their prices have shot up drastically) can they afford in tracing historical truth. As things stand, the literature from the so-called second circulation (unofficial, meaning uncensored publications) is in a yet more difficult situation because it is losing its reason for existence in these financial conditions.

The elimination of blank spots is one of the conditions of bringing about complete de-Stalinization. Men of arts also capitalize on this, contributing to this cause. The Warsaw-based "Syrena" (The Mermaid) comedy theatre, infatigable in its innovation, has staged yet another kind of historical variety show directed by Witold Filler titled "Sex and Politics, Part Two." This is—as the director put it himself—a cabaret piece about how Poland fought its way to independence. It covers a period starting from Napoleon up to Pilsudski as well as "blank spots" not only of a political but also a sentimental nature.

To the sounds of good music and interesting dance compositions and arrangements, the following also cross the stage in situations based on characteristic settings: Prince Jozef Poniatowski (a Pole who was a marshal of France and the supreme commander of the Warsaw duchy, killed near Leipzig 175 years ago, on October 19), painters Grottger and Wojciech Kossak, poet and painter Stanislaw Wyspianski, the Vienna congress and Pilsudski's legions, former Lvov and today's Warsaw. Also Karl Marx, Sigmund Freud and Grisha Rasputin. The cast features Warsaw's favorites who make up the "Syrena" theatre company.

The respective parts of the performance are uneven but all add up to a whole which is worthwhile seeing. One should not by the way expect too much. Filling in "blank spots: is no easy job which the tempo, to take but one example, of the joint commission of Polish and Soviet historians goes to show.

Filler's "Syrena" soon leaves for Stockholm with guest performances of the show. "Sex and Politics" carries many references to the recent breakthrough days in Poland. Here is an example: The new Premier Rakowski's wife is an actress (Elzbieta Kempinska). The previous premier who had an actress wife (Jozef Cyrankiewicz's first wife was Nina Andrycz) held on to the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers for 16 years, beating the record of both People's Poland and the Polish Republic reborn after World War I. This is, therfore, yet another good omen for Rakowski.

PRON Editor, Official Dies 24 Oct

LD2710154988 Warsaw PAP in English 1500 GMT 24 Oct 88

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 24—Jerzy Grzybczak, journalist, activist of the United Peasant Party, editor-in-chief of the PRON weekly "ODRODZENIE", died here today at the age of 53.

Grzybczak was one of co-founders of the idea of national agreement and worked as vice-chairman of PRON National Council and a member of its executive committee.

More on Politburo 18 October Session

AU2410163688 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Oct 88 pp 1, 2

[PAP report: "Communique From the PZPR Politburo Session"]

[Text] On 18 October the PZPR Politburo adopted the principles of the plan to consolidate the national economy, which had been prepared by a Central Committee team of economic experts, with the help of party and social aktivs, trade unionists, and representatives of scientific and economic institutions. The draft plan was examined by the Central Committee Economic Policy Committee, Economic Reform Committee, and Workers Self-Management Committee.

The Politburo said that the plan provides the essence of socioeconomic policy, thanks to which it will be possible to perform the tasks laid down by the 10th PZPR Congress and by the Third and Eighth PZPR Plenums.

It is essential to concentrate the economic resources, reform energy, and work of social forces in order to:

—Improve market supplies, public services, and shopping conditions;

—Halt the drastic rise in prices and devaluation of the zloty;

—Improve the housing situation;

—Prevent further environmental destruction;

—Remove bureaucratic barriers and the soulless treatment of those subject to the tribulations of daily life.

In order to achieve this, it is necessary to:

—Transfer suitable economic resources to preferential spheres and impose strict economizing measures;

—Permit the creation and development of economic activity in all spheres; —Work out a stable and efficient economic system; base prices and incomes policy on new principles, a new cadres policy, and systemic solutions; and guarantee efficient economic management at all levels.

Party organizations and members in every economic sphere should mobilize society's support for the activity contained in the consolidation plan.

The Politburo recommended that the plan be discussed at the national conference of worker aktivs.

The Politburo said that the signing of a new social contract would be a good way of achieving society's consensus vis-a-vis the consolidation plan, as the OPZZ has suggested. The plan itself ought to be a subject for the "roundtable."

The provisions of the plan adopted by the Politburo will serve as guidelines for party members in the government and Sejm when working out the final version of the plan.

The party leadership is receiving many letters and telex messages from work forces, party organizations, members of organizations, and individuals all over the country. They contain information on increased output and an earlier completion of important industrial installations, for example the earlier completion of the final energy block at the Belchatow power plant. The authors of these letters also speak out in favor of persistent efforts to achieve progress in the economic and political reforms. There is a general conviction that this can only happen when there is social calm and an observance of the law.

The Politburo thanks all those who have conscientiously discharged their working and civic commitments at a complicated and, at the same time, important time for the country.

The Politburo heard a report on Wojciech Jaruzelski's talks with Todor Zhivkov in Sofia on 30 September. It underscored the importance of the documents that had been signed—the PZPR-BCP program of cooperation in politics, ideology, science, and culture up to the year 2000; and the concept for the development of economic and scientific development between Poland and Bulgaria until the year 2005.

The changes in Poland and Bulgaria, said the Politburo, permit an expansion of the cooperation between both countries. The PZPR and BCP are in total agreement in their assessments of the key problems of the international situation, and render their full support to the Soviet Union's peace initiatives.

The decisions reached during the visit will serve to enhance the internationalist cooperation between the PZPR and BCP, and expand Polish-Bulgarian relations in all spheres. Central Committee departments and the appropriate institutions will implement the decisions stemming from Wojciech Jaruzelski's Sofia talks.

The Politburo heard a report on Wojciech Jaruzelski's talks with Jambyn Batmonh, who paid an official visit of friendship to our country from 7 to 10 October. It stressed that Polish - Mongolian relations are developing favorably. Cooperation between the parties and between sociopolitical organizations is good.

The talks between W. Jaruzelski and J. Batmonh reaffirmed the convergence between, on the one hand, the policy of socialist renewal in Poland and the policy of reform in Mongolia, and, on the other hand, the policy of restructuring in the USSR. The talks revealed a complete convergence of views on basic international problems, and confirmed the desire of both countries to increase their efforts to consolidate peace and security, and solve regional conflicts by peaceful methods.

The Politburo approved the decisions reached during the meeting, which will lead to a further development of bilateral relations. The Politburo expressed its conviction that they will encourage a strengthening of friendship and a consolidation and development of comprehensive cooperation between our countries.

The Moscow Days in Warsaw were a major political and impressive cultural event. They revealed the great possibilities provided by the Polish - Soviet declaration of cooperation in ideology, science, and culture. For all participants and all inhabitants of Warsaw, the Moscow Days provided a strong stimulus for a lively exchange of important new ideas and experiences concerning all spheres of the life and work of the societies of both capitals. The impromptu nature of the events, devoid of ceremony, permitted the establishment of many new contacts and friendships between people.

Rakowski Meets Legal Representatives 19 Oct

LD2010015988 Warsaw PAP in English
1919 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 19—Poland's Prime Minister Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski met here today with representatives of lawyers: Alfons Klafkowski, the president of the Constitutional Tribunal, Adam Lopatka, the first president of the Supreme Court, and Zbigniew Radwanski, the chairman of the Legislative Council.

The talk focused on problems of setting the law in order in this country and legislative plans of the government.

Ministers 24 Oct Economic Decisions Noted

LD2210210588 Warsaw PAP in English
1918 GMT 24 Oct 88

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 24—The Council Of Ministers held a session here today with the participation of voivodes and presents of voivodship cities to evaluate the current socio-economic situation and discuss activites to be pursued in the nearest period, the government press office reported. Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski also met with voivodes and presidents.

The government has made the following decisions:

—Suspended have been regulations which so far have specified in detail remuneration principles as concerns to order work. Contract content and remuneration ceiling will directly depend on orders and those who take up orders.

—Following the assumptions adopted by the government economic committee, as of January 1, 1989, limitations in the contract purchasing, procurement and production of basic agricultural products and foodstuffs will be cancelled. State, cooperative and private enterprises will be given equal rights in providing market with meat and its products as well as with corn and flour products. Demonopolization excludes the growing of tabocco, poppy and hemp and also the production of tobacco products and vodkas.

—It has been decided to submit the draft law on associations to social consultation.

UK's Thatcher Interviewed on Policy, Relations

AU3110153188 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish
29 Oct 88 pp 1, 12

[Interview with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher by an unidentified POLITYKA reporter: "I Believe in Healthy Common Sense"—date and place not given]

[Text] POLITYKA: Madam Prime Minister, this is your 10th year as head of the government, you have held this office longer than any other prime minister in the 20th century, and you have won an election three times, which is a record in the past 20 years. What is the secret of your success?

Margaret Thatcher: From the very beginning, I have believed that a government should perform according to certain principles, and that governments should face up to difficult problems, not shirk them, even if they do involve unpopular decisions. When I became prime minister in 1979, I knew that if we wanted to reverse the country's fortunes, we would have to get down to solving certain basic problems. We had to put the economy back

on its feet—overcome inflation, bring public spending under control, reform our industrial relations, and encourage initiative and enterprise. In order to achieve all this, we had to make many difficult decisions which were not at all popular, and adhere to them. That is how we survived. Today, the country is reaping the advantages.

[POLITYKA] Great Britain in 1979, when you first moved into Downing Street, and Great Britain in 1988 are two different countries. Which changes do you think are the most profound and most important ones?

[Thatcher] I believe that a change in attitudes is the first and most important change. The year 1979 was ruled by a sense of defeatism. Today, people believe in themselves once again. This change is partly the result of a change in our economic situation. Inflation and spending are under control. Taxation has been reduced. And our reform to the legislation governing industrial relations has considerably reduced the number of strikes. But these changed attitudes are also the result of the government's determination to encourage individual responsibility and enterprise. Having set the economy on its feet and promoted a society in which enterprise and initiative are rewarded, we now have one of the most rapidly developing economies in Europe. This in turn has given Great Britain a stronger voice in world affairs.

[POLITYKA] You have supporters who praise the successes, and critics who complain about their social cost. What price has Great Britain paid for turning a pessimistic and apathetic country in 1979 into a dynamic and enterprising one in 1988?

[Thatcher] Your question ought to be like this: What would be the price of a failure to transform the country? By definition, a country with chronic inflation and one that is uncompetitive and beset with strikes is a country with serious social problems. Inflation swallows the value of savings and imposes hard times on elderly people. And an uncompetitive economy is quite simply unable to create the funds necessary to pay for health and prosperity. By tackling these problems, indeed we have transformed Great Britain. And by doing so, we are creating the necessary assets to expand and improve the health service, care, education, and other social services. What is more, all parts of our country are now taking advantage of our developing economy.

[POLITYKA] One often hears attacks on—as well as praises of—your trade union policy. What is the essence of this policy? What has happened to the political muscles of the trade unions?

[Thatcher] To understand my approach, one has to examine the situation in Great Britain. Our trade unions were not democratically governed. Instead, trade union leaders were able to dictate their will to their members and force through their private interests. In many spheres, we possessed a so-called closed shop [English term used], which meant that one could not get a job without belonging to a trade union. We also experienced secondary picketing [English term used], when the trade unions called on their members to strike in support of a different area of the economy, even if their members were not directly involved with that area. Now we have changed the law in order to remove power from the trade union leaders and give it back to the ordinary members. In particular, we have introduced voting by secret ballot when deciding whether or not to strike and when appointing trade union officials. We have made secondary picketing illegal, we have taken action against the closed shop, and we have made the trade unions legally responsible for their decisions. The results are visible to all—the number of strikes is at its lowest in 50 years, and our economy is one of the fastest developing ones in Europe.

[POLITYKA] In a nutshell, what is the essence of Thatcherism?

[Thatcher] I do not favor this modern habit of sticking labels on everything. A lot of what is considered to be Thatcherism actually goes back before my time. The absolutely fundamental point of departure is a faith in the future under right-wing governments, a point of departure which is being implemented with impartiality. This means an acceptance of the fact that the law should curb the power of those who rule and control the activity of individuals. It also means that the government should not attempt to do things which the people themselves can do better. The government's task is to create the basic framework for healthy finances; protect weak members of society by organizing the main social services, including health and education; and guarantee the country's defense. In all other spheres, it is better to let people take care of their own lives and make their own decisions, while taking full part in every level of government. When all this is said and done, the essence of Thatcherism boils down to a profound faith in democracy and healthy common sense.

[POLITYKA] You are a woman in a harsh, man's world of politics. Does this help you or impede you in steering major affairs? Some say you are skillfully taking advantage of this exceptional situation.

[Thatcher] I cannot say whether it helps or impedes me, because I have never been a man! Neither am I unique as far as leaders go, because Golda Meir of Israel and Mrs Gandhi of India were in office before me. I do not view heading a government or running a country in terms of sex. My task, like that of every head of government, is to serve the interests of society at home and abroad as well as possible. I do not think being a woman makes this task more difficult. We women may not be the world's greatest orators, but we are nimble, intelligent, and, above all, practical. After all, healthy and practical common sense is what ordinary people expect the most from their leaders.

[POLITYKA] You have been in office longer than any other Western leader. How do you view Great Britain's international role and your own role in our times?

[Thatcher] Great Britain is a country that has always looked beyond its borders and played a part all over the world. This is something that is deeply rooted in our society. With our clear economic revival over the past 8 years, we are better suited to this part than ever before, and the continuity of our policies under a Conservative government for almost 10 years has strengthened Great Britain's voice. We are a strong and active member of the Western community of nations, working with others in NATO, at economic summits of the Seven, and in the EEC. As a permanent member of the UN Security Council and an important member of the Commonwealth, we have additional possibilities for exerting influence on the world.

We are using our position in order to guarantee the defense of our way of life and convictions; help reach accords that diminish East-West hostility and permit more and more people to avail themselves of democracy and basic human rights; and cooperate with others in order to ensure economic growth and bring down the barriers to trade. I think it is difficult to find a sphere in which Britain is not playing a very active and constructive part.

[POLITYKA] London maintains special relations with Washington, and you also get along very well with Gorbachev. Is that not an exceptional situation in East-West relations? How would you like to use it?

[Thatcher] Yes, we certainly enjoy special relations with Washington. These were cemented during World War II. But their source lies somewhat deeper, in our fundamental attachment to freedom and democracy. I am sure things will continue in this way. At the same time, we are fortunate to have acquainted ourselves with President Gorbachev before he became CPSU general secretary, and to have been able to talk to each other very frankly, without hiding our differences, but by seeking ways of reaching an accord. I admire the bold policy of restructuring and more openness that he has introduced into the Soviet Union. I very much hope he succeeds in the enormously difficult work ahead of him.

But there is one thing I must make absolutely clear. If your question is meant to suggest that Great Britain is somehow halfway between the United States and USSR, that is not the case. We are a close and loyal ally of the United States, and I am sure Mr Gorbachev realizes this and also realizes that there is no sense in trying to divide us.

Thus, I consider Great Britain's role to be a ceaseless search for ways of increasing East-West contacts and expanding economic links so that the iron curtain that fell upon Europe at the end of World War II may be raised.

[POLITYKA] Your description of Gorbachev ("a man one can do business with") has found its way into countless press headlines and has caused your powers of political foresight to be admired. However, you are not doing too much business with the USSR in a sphere where the Americans are doing a lot—disarmament. Why is Great Britain trailing behind in this historic process?

[Thatcher] Basically, your question is incorrect. Great Britain is playing a very energetic and creative role in the process of controlling every type of weapon—nuclear, chemical, and conventional. In the West these problems are not the domain of any single country. They are regularly discussed by NATO, in which we reach conclusions and act as an alliance. But here I ought to stress one very important point. Conflicts are not caused by weapons. They are caused when countries seeking to expand their domination fail to appreciate the determination of others. For this reason, I believe that a strong and certain defense is the best guarantee of peace, and that nuclear weapons are a fundamental part of this defense. After all, nuclear weapons have maintained peace in Europe for over 45 years. The British deterrent nuclear capability is merely a fraction, three percent, of the USSR's nuclear arsenal, and therefore we see no reason to reduce our weapons.

But this does not stop us from playing a part in other arms control talks aimed at a balanced reduction and effective verification. We were very energetic in the talks that led to the INF treaty. We have always played a key role in efforts to ban chemical weapons. We destroyed all our chemical weapons in 1958. We are working on an agreement concerning mandates to take part in the talks on achieving a balance in conventional weapons in Europe.

It is difficult to consider all this to be "trailing behind in the historic process," as your question suggests. On the contrary, we profess a realistic and effective approach to disarmament.

[POLITYKA] Eastern Europe, chiefly the USSR and Poland, have entered a phase of thorough and rapid changes. You often speak favorably of perestroyka and its significance. But do you think the West, Western leaders and the public, are able to grasp the political and intellectual meaning of this process and take appropriate action?

[Thatcher] Of course people in the West understand perestroyka. After all, our societies are based on a maximum extent of individual liberty. We have realized that people will never give all they can in a country's economic life if they do not feel that they are playing a full role in the political life of that country, through democratic institutions. That is why we believe we know more about glasnost and perestroyka than others who are only just beginning to experience it. We want greater

freedom to be enjoyed by those who have grown accustomed to a system in which the state decides on everything and the individual on nothing. We realize that there are opponents to this system all the time and that a lot of time will elapse before these phenomena take root in the communist world. And one of the purposes of my visit to Poland will be to see how the Poles view perestroyka and its implications for the future of their country.

[POLITYKA] Yours is frequently a voice of wisdom and constraint within the EEC. Are you happy with some of the moves, or at least discussions, aimed toward a two-tier Europe in which Bonn and Paris lead the rest?

[Thatcher] Great Britain has a very practical approach toward the development of the Common Market. We are not bothering too much about theoretical patterns or abstract concepts. We believe in solving real problems, for example the need to reform EEC agricultural policy, placing EEC expenditures under control, and, most of all, creating a uniform market by 1992. I think this approach is being accepted more and more as the right one. People want European countries to cooperate with each other more and more and to speak wherever possible in a single voice on the subject of foreign policy and economic affairs. But they do not want everything to be controlled from one place, and are determined to preserve their national traditions and characteristics. I utterly reject the notion of a two-tier Europe, it simply does not match reality. In any case, Great Britain has already done much—in financial policy, for example, it has brought about an abolition of the restrictions on foreign currency exchange and led to a free transfer of capital, something that not even those who talked about a European Union in those visionary years had done.

[POLITYKA] What is your vision of a future Europe? A peaceful, stable, completely cooperating Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals?

[Thatcher] In a recent speech in Bruges, I reminded everyone that Europe was not created by the Treaty of Rome. It extends considerably further than the borders of the present EEC members. Warsaw, Prague, and Budapest are great European cities. We must do everything in our power to reestablish the links between people in various parts of Europe. That will be difficult. But the CSCE and the talks on balancing conventional weapons, which I hope will start soon, will be a step in the right direction, just as the agreement recently concluded between the EEC and Hungary is such a step. However, we will only have the real, stable, and cooperating Europe suggested by your question when everyone in Europe enjoys the same amount of freedom and basic human rights that we have in the West.

[POLITYKA] How would you define the international role, especially in East-West dialogue, of smaller countries that enjoy close relations with the superpowers, countries like Great Britain and Poland?

[Thatcher] I believe it is possible to talk to each other at every level, between alliances and between individual governments and peoples. Let us take Great Britain and Poland as an example. We have very special historic ties, particularly warm memories of our cooperation during the last war and of the heroism of Polish soldiers and airmen. We also have an enormous respect for Polish culture and history. This is an excellent basis on which to talk to each other, especially now that perestroyka and glasnost have begun to remove some of the barriers that existed before.

[POLITYKA] Are you pleased with the present scope of British-Polish political and economic relations? Mutual trade does not seem to reflect the two countries' economic potential, credits are practically frozen...

[Thatcher] Nothing is so good that it cannot be even better. I think our relations have a sensible form. My visit is clear proof of this, the first ever visit by a British prime minister to Poland. There is no reason to hide the fact that martial law seriously affected our relations. But this is already behind us, and now we are monitoring with positive feelings the efforts aimed at the economic reform—and I hope political reform, for the two go hand in hand—commenced by Poland. That is why I am so pleased to visit Poland, and I am grateful to the Polish authorities for permitting the very full program, official and private, that is in store for me. I will not only meet with General Jaruzelski and Premier Rakowski, but also with representatives of independent thinking such as Cardinal Glemp and the chairman of Solidarity, Mr Walesa. This will give me the fullest picture of the development of events in your country and the prospects for an improvement in our contacts.

As far as trade is concerned, Poland is already our second biggest partner in Eastern Europe. I would like trade to develop even more. However, the conditions for this must be right. The agreement on developing and protecting capital projects which we signed recently was a useful step. But our businessmen also have to be sure that Polish firms are able to discharge their obligations, that management will be effective, that investments will be used properly, and that quality will be maintained. Nothing will be a greater encouragement to our businessmen than decisive action in this direction. Under these conditions, the governments will also be more willing to render official support and guarantee credits to pay for capital projects.

[POLITYKA] Poles still remember vividly our wartime alliance and battle against the common enemy. Is the memory of this just as fresh in Great Britain?

[Thatcher] Yes, of course. There are still many people in Great Britain who remember, as I do, the part played by your pilots in the Battle of Britain, and even more Britons have heard about their valor and heroism. We have elderly soldiers who fought alongside the Poles. Your heroism at Monte Cassino and many other battles

will never be forgotten. Neither will we forget the heroism of the Poles whose heroic resistance in Poland was an inspiration for many people outside your borders.

[POLITYKA] Your government is still blocking the transfer of the ashes of General Sikorski to Poland and their deposition in the Wawel cathedral, the place of rest of Polish kings and national heroes. The Polish Government, church, and all sections of the Polish public support this transfer. So why this refusal, which is against the will of millions of people?

[Thatcher] I know this is a matter that deeply moves all Poles. However, I told Mr Orzechowski last December and can assure you now that we have considered it extremely carefully. Moving General Sikorski's ashes would be a considerable step, and I would like to be sure that the overwhelming majority of Poles, those in Poland and those outside, support it. Right now, I am not convinced that that is so, but I certainly do not think it will always remain that way.

[POLITYKA] Thank you for this interview, Madam Prime Minister.

Ceausescu, Kim Il-song Exchange Messages

AU2810110088 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Oct 88 p 5

[Text of the greetings telegram from Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and Romanian president to DPRK President Kim Il-song and the greetings telegram from DPRK President Kim Il-song to Nicolae Ceausescu: "The 40th Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between Romania and DPRK"]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/10/1988—On the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the following telegrams were exchanged between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and Kim Il-song, general secretary of the CC of the Korean Workers' Party, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea:

To Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Pyongyang

On the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea I take great pleasure in conveying you the warmest congratulations.

As is known, Romania was one of the first states to have established diplomatic relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Over the interval, the links of friendship, collaboration, and solidarity between our two countries and peoples have developed successfully in all areas on the basis of respect for the principles of national independence and sovereignty, full equality of rights, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, and comradely mutual assistance.

A most significant role in the development of our friendship has been played by our mutual visits at the upper level and by the meetings held and talks conducted in Bucharest and Pyongyang, which have imparted further dimensions to the traditional Romanian-Korean relations established during the period of the Korean people's fight against imperialist aggression and in defense of the freedom and independence of its fatherland.

I should like to express, on this occasion too, full satisfaction at the productive results of our recent visit to your country, at the particularly warm and hospitable reception extended to us, and at the joint assessments and conclusions of our talks.

I express my full conviction that, in the spirit of the talks conducted and understandings reached, the ties of friendship, collaboration, and solidarity between our two parties, countries and peoples will develop more powerfully in all areas of activity, in the interest of the Romanian and Korean peoples, of the cause of socialism, and peace and collaboration in the world.

I convey to you, dear Comrade Kim Il-song, the best wishes of good health and personal happiness and the friendly Korean people wishes of further ever greater successes in their tireless work and fight for the economic and social development of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and for the peaceful, independent and democratic reunification of its fatherland.

Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

On the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist Republic of Romania, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and of the Korean people, as well as on my own behalf, I convey to you, the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Romanian people the warmest congratulations and a brotherly salute.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist Republic of Romania was a great event which paved a broad path to the development of relations of friendship and fraternal collaboration between the peoples of the two countries.

In the 40 years that have elapsed, the peoples of our two countries, as class brothers and revolutionary fighters, have supported each other and cooperated closely in their joint fight against imperialism, for the victory of the cause of peace, socialism and communism, and have steadily strengthened and consolidated their friendship and unity.

The Romanian party, government and people wholeheartedly supported the Korean people in the hard times of the revolution, and at present actively support our people's fight for socialist construction and for the peaceful and independent unification of the fatherland.

The Korean people wholeheartedly rejoice at the Romanian people's outstanding successes under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, headed by you, in the activity of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and express their complete solidarity with your fight to remove the threat of nuclear war from

Europe, to turn the Balkans into a zone of peace and good neighborliness, free of nuclear and chemical weapons and free of foreign military bases.

Today, the friendship, unity, brotherhood, and feelings of comradely confidence between the Romanian and Korean parties, countries, and peoples are stronger than ever before.

Your visit to our country a few days ago has been an important moment for the further development of the relations of friendship and fraternal collaboration between Korea and Romania.

We express our belief that the relations of friendship and collaboration between Korea and Romania will further flourish and develop in the future on the political, economic, cultural, and other planes in the spirit of the understandings reached during our meetings and talks and of the treaty of friendship and collaboration between our two countries.

I avail myself of this opportunity to convey to you and the brotherly Romanian people wishes of ever greater successes in the fight to implement the resolutions of the Thirteenth Congress and of the National Conference of the Romanian Communist Party concerning your advance on the path of socialism and communism.

Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Ceausescu Receives British Parliamentarians

AU2810204688 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1927 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 28/10/1988—On 28 October, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received the delegation of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the House of Commons of Great Britain's Parliament, headed by Michael Jopling, deputy of the Conservative Party, now on a visit to Romania. The delegation includes Morris Peter Temple, deputy of the Conservative Party, and Michael Collins Welsh, deputy of the Labour Party.

During the interview, reference was made to the good ties of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Great Britain, and the wish was expressed to further develop them on various planes, in the mutual interest, in the interest of the general cause of peace and international collaboration.

During the reception, President Nicolae Ceausescu presented the RC and the Romanian state current concerns for the implementation of the programmes of the country's socioeconomic development, of deepening democracy, of raising continuously the material and spiritual standard of living of the entire people, of developing and modernizing the country's localities.

Reference was also made to some aspects of international life. In this framework, Nicolae Ceausescu presented Romania's stand on the main world questions, on the necessity to achieve disarmament, the nuclear disarmament first and foremost, to reduce military spendings and to use the such-saved funds for the economic and social development, for building a united Europe of peace and collaboration among all nations.

Ceausescu Meets With Burundi Envoy

AU2710191088 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 27 Oct 88

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 27/10/1988—On October 27, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Ildephonse Nkeramihigo, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Burundi to Romania.

The ambassador conveyed the Romanian head of state wishes of good health and happiness and the Central Committee of the RCP, the Government of Romania and the Romanian people a warm salute on behalf of Pierre Buyoya, president of the Republic of Burundi, and underscored the latter's great appreciation for the Romanian people's achievements, for Romania's foreign policy.

In his address, the ambassador expressed satisfaction at the links of friendship and cooperation between Burundi and Romania, as well as the wish to work for their further strengthening.

Receiving the letters of credence, President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message of salute and conveyed the president of the Republic of Burundi wishes of success, of good health and happiness and the friendly Burundi people wishes of peace, prosperity and progress.

In his address, President Nicolae Ceausescu underscored the Romanian-Burundi ties of friendship and collaboration, which develop continuously, in the spirit of the agreements and understandings reached at top level. Emphasis was also placed on existing real possibilities to expand bilateral relations, more particularly by intensifying and diversifying commercial exchanges and cooperation in production, to mutual advantage.

USSR Ambassador Organizes Press Conference

AU3110192488 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1742 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 31/10/1988—On the celebration of 70 years since the creation of the Leninist Young Communist League of the USSR, that country's Bucharest ambassador, Y. M. Tyazhelnikov, organized a press conference, on October 31st.

Participating were activists of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], the UCY Bucharest Municipal Committee, representatives of the Ministry of

Foreign Affairs, editors of the central press, the Romanian radiotelevision, the Romanian news agency AGERPRES as well as attaches and foreign press correspondents accredited in Romania.

Highlighted were the significance of the event under celebration and important moments from the life and activity of the youth in the Soviet Union over the 70 years of existence of the Leninist Young Communist League.

Mozambican Premier Visits Vilcea Economic Units
AU3110192688 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1739 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 31/10/1988—On 30 and 31 October, Mario de Graca Machungo, prime minister of Mozambique, and the Mozambican officials accompanying him, visited economic and social units of Vilcea County.

At the Ciunget underground hydroelectric project the guests were presented the hydroelectric development of the Lotru and the Olt Rivers. The Mozambican premier asked about the technological solutions chosen for the construction of and the efficiency of those projects.

Next, at the headquarters of the county people's council, the guests were informed of the economic and social changes manifest in Vilcea County since the Ninth RCP Congress.

Then the delegation visited the woodworking combine of Rimnicul Vilcea, new residential quarters and other social and cultural units built recently.

On 31 October, in the afternoon, the guests returned to the capital city.

CPCZ's Herman Tours Romanian District
AU2510115488 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Oct 88 p 7

[Unattributed report in the "24 Hours Abroad" column]

[Text] The delegation of the South Moravian region, headed by V. Herman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the CPCZ Regional Committee in South Moravia, concluded its partnership visit to the Dimbovita region in Southern Romania on Thursday [20 October].

Polish Peace Committee Delegation Ends Visit
AU2810200288 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1836 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 28/10/1988—Over 24-28 October, a delegation of the Polish Peace Committee, headed by Dr. Wojciech Musial, member of the Presidium, paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the National Peace Committee.

The delegation had talks at the National Peace Committee, at the Academy of Social-Political Studies under the CC of the RCP, at the International Law and International Relations Association, at the editorial office of "ROMANIA LIBERA" newspaper, in learning and health-care units, at the Prahova County SDUF [Socialist Democracy and Unity Front] Council, and visited places of social and cultural interest in Bucharest and Ploiesti municipalities.

During the talks, an exchange of information was made related to the two organizations' concerns, to the means of developing their cooperation in the fight for peace, disarmament and international collaboration.

Ceausescu on Plan, Visits at PEC Meeting
AU3110115488 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Oct 88 p 1

["Meeting of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee Under Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's Chairmanship"]

[Text] RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu chaired a meeting of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee on 28 October.

During the meeting, the PEC examined and endorsed measures to fulfill plan provisions for November and December and for all of 1988.

Proceeding from results scored in fulfilling the plan and from conclusions drawn from the analysis made during the meeting, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked the government, ministries, central departments, enterprises, and party bodies and organizations to adopt firm measures to commendably fulfill plan provisions; he also requested that resolute steps be taken to properly organize work through the end of this year and to broadly mobilize all efforts in order to conclude the year 1988 with ever better results and appropriately prepare next year's production. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu further asked that particular attention be paid to fulfilling the production earmarked for export and to charging customs duties and delivering on schedule quality commodities envisaged in the contracts with foreign customers.

Concerning the entire production envisaged for the coming two months, the PEC recommended that by 15 November each ministry, central department, and enterprise start production and ensure the fulfillment of all of this year's orders.

Party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked that particular attention be paid to utilizing all productive capacities at the established parameters and that special programs be worked out to ensure that all units draft their plans in accordance with existing facilities, which should be used to maximum capacity.

He also asked that pride of place always be given to further raising the qualitative and technological level of products. Likewise, all enterprises, central departments, and ministries should supervise with the utmost responsibility and pay daily attention to problems related to the quality of products.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed the conviction that the ministries, industrial central departments, enterprises, party bodies and organizations, and all working people from industry, agriculture, and all national economic sectors will take firm steps to fulfill in an exemplary manner all plan indicators for November, December, the fourth quarter, and the entire year, thus ensuring a durable foundation for commendably fulfilling the targets for 1989, the fourth year of the current 5-year plan.

The PEC then examined a report on the way in which party bodies and organizations and working people's councils in units, central departments, and ministries are fulfilling their tasks in putting into production new energy capacities, carrying out major repairs, modernizing thermal power units, and ensuring electric power production for the 1988-89 winter period.

An examination of the present situation in this field revealed that there are still big delays, compared with the approved program provisions, in implementing investment projects in the energy sector and carrying out repair work in the power units. The party secretary general severely criticized the Ministry of Electric Power for serious shortcomings still present in this field and requested that resolute steps be taken to introduce a high spirit of responsibility, order, and discipline in all power units. He also asked the economic ministries and supply units to take firmer steps to recover lags and speed up the delivery of the necessary materials and equipment to electric power stations in order to intensify the completion of major repairs and the modernization of certain energy units, and to commission the new production capacities for the energy network envisaged in the 1988 plan.

Party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked the government and the relevant ministry to supervise daily the implementation of adopted measures on ensuring electric power production for the 1988-89 winter period, and recommended that these problems be discussed in detail by party organizations in counties and enterprises, with a view toward strengthening order in and ensuring the proper operation of all electric power stations, primarily those which use coal.

The PEC then examined a report on modernizing and reintroducing into the production flow unused machines, equipment, and other installations available to our economy. It stressed that, in the spirit of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's recommendations, the Ministry of Technical and Material Supply and Control of Management of Fixed Assets, together with the economic ministries and industrial central departments, reexamined the initial program adopted for this sector, with a view toward recycling—through repair and modernization work—unused machines, equipment, and other installations available to our economy. The PEC asked the ministries, industrial central departments, and enterprises to take further resolute steps to repair and utilize all unused machines, equipment, and installations, and to introduce them into the production flow by transferring them to other enterprises which can find an appropriate use for them in accordance with the requirements of the production process. It was suggested that a portion of the repaired machine tools should be transferred to machine centers and agricultural machinery stations in villages in order to set up strong repair units, which can properly service the agricultural units and working people in villages.

The meeting was then presented a report on the official friendship visits paid by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, to the PRC at the invitation of Comrade Zhao Ziyang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, and Comrade Yang Shangkun, PRC president, and to the DPRK, at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party [KWP] and DPRK President.

The PEC highly valued Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's activity during these visits and the way in which he presented—during talks conducted in Beijing and Pyongyang—our country's position on further developing Romania's traditional relations of friendship and cooperation with the PRC and DPRK and on current problems of international life; this position is in full accordance with the guidelines established by the 13th Congress and the National Conference of the RCP and with the interests and aspirations of the Romanian people and of the overall cause of socialism, progress, and peace in the world.

The PEC emphasized that, through their results, the visit paid by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, to the PRC and DPRK go down as most important moments in the chronicle of the good Romanian- Chinese and Romanian-Korean relations, which are lastingly based on the principles of socialism, full equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, and mutual advantage.

The PEC pointed out the particular importance of official meetings and talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, and

Comrades Zhao Ziyang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, Yang Shangkun, PRC President, and Li Peng, premier of the PRC State Council, of the friendly talks conducted with Comrade Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CPC Central Committee Military Commission, and Li Xiannian, chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Commission, and of the various understandings reached, which give an wider scope and ever richer content to the comprehensive cooperation between Romania and the PRC. The sides valued the determination of the two countries to develop, on a stable and long-term basis, bilateral economic relations, production sharing and specialization, and trade exchanges and to also expand scientific-technological cooperation in other fields of mutual interest.

The sides also appreciated the fact that, during their talks, the sides reiterated the determination of the RCP and CPC to further strengthen bilateral ties and intensify contacts and exchanges of experience, and stressed that this will have a decisive influence on developing the overall Romanian-Chinese relations.

The PEC emphasized that the exchanges of views between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the PRC party-state leaders on the evolution of the international situation have pointed out the resolution of the two parties and countries to closely cooperate at the international level and actively contribute to asserting the policy of disarmament, independence, peace, and cooperation; to politically resolve contentious problems between states through negotiations; to eliminate underdevelopment; to establish a new international economic order; and to build a better and more just world on our planet.

The PEC pointed out the particular importance of official talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, and Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and DPRK president, as well as of the conclusions and understandings reached on further developing the comprehensive Romanian-Korean relations.

The PEC valued the fact that, during their summit dialogue, the sides agreed to intensify efforts to increase the volume of trade exchanges, to expand and diversify their economic relations on mutually advantageous bases, and to fulfill the provisions of the long-term agreement on economic and scientific-technical cooperation up to the year 2000 between the SR of Romania and the DPRK.

The PEC pointed out that, during their talks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Kim Il-song reiterated the determination to further strengthen cooperation between the RCP and KWP and to promote exchanges of experience in socialist construction and various consultations on bilateral and international issues of common interest, with the belief that this will play a key part in the overall development of Romanian-Korean relations.

The PEC emphasized the profound significance of the fact that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was awarded the Korean Order of "The Banner of the Republic," first class, and the title of "Doctor Honoris Causa" in economic sciences, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu the title of "Doctor Honoris Causa" in chemical science, as an expression of high appreciation for their scientific work of outstanding theoretical and practical value, for their contribution to further strengthening relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples, and for their having promoted the cause of socialism, peace, and understanding among nations.

The PEC pointed out the resolution expressed by the two party-state leaders during their exchange of views on the world political situation to intensify the cooperation between Romania and DPRK at the international level with a view to firmly promoting a policy of disarmament, security, detente, cooperation, and peace. During the talks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated the solidarity and support of the RCP, the SR of Romania, and the Romanian people for the proposals advanced by the KWP, the DPRK, and Comrade Kim Il-song personally concerning the peaceful and independent reunification of Korea.

Unanimously endorsing the results of the visits to the PRC and DPRK, the PEC asked the government, the ministries, and other central bodies to take all necessary steps to commendably implement the understandings reached, which raises the cooperation between Romania and the two friendly socialist countries to ever higher levels, in the interest and to the benefit of our peoples and of the cause of international progress and peace.

The PEC also examined topical issues of party-state activity.

Dobrescu Praises Ceausescu Outlook on History

AU2810201288 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1841 GMT 28 Oct 88

["The Educative-Patriotic Role of History in President Nicolae Ceausescu's History"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 28/10/1988—As part of the series of articles marking the anniversary of 70 years since the formation of the unitary Romanian national state, "SCINTEIA" runs an article in its 28 October issue contributed by Miu Dobrescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania, on President Nicolae Ceausescu's outlook on the role of history in the patriotic, revolutionary education of working people.

According to the original, innovative conception of the RCP general secretary, socialist patriotism is the most eloquent expression of revolutionary consciousness, of love for the homeland and the party, of responsibility to

the people, of the will to fight and work for the homeland's prosperity, in defence of national independence and sovereignty, of plenary commitment to implementing the RCP and Romanian home and foreign policy of building a prosperous Socialist Romania that holds a highly prestigious place among the countries of the world. The need to intensify continuously the political-ideological activity of educating the working people in the spirit of socialist patriotism, of high valuation of the homeland's glorious history derives from the central place patriotism holds within the content of socialist revolutionary consciousness, the article reads stressing that the RCP sets the entire activity of socialist education on the knowledge of the homeland's history, of the Romanian people's glorious past of fight for liberty, independence and sovereignty.

The article highlights President Nicolae Ceausescu's merit to have restored the real image of the homeland's history from ancient times to the epoch of great socialist changes.

The history of the Romanian people, of the homeland contributes plenarily to the moulding of the new man, to the development of the masses' socialist consciousness, of a new way of thinking, feeling and behaving, to the upgrading of the human personality, the author writes emphasizing that in the outlook of the RCP general secretary the stimulating contacts with the progressive traditions of the forerunners, the knowledge of the people's history develop lofty patriotic feelings, the sense of civic responsibility the centre of which is the permanent concern for the homeland's progress and prosperity.

Leaders' Public Appearances for 23-29 Oct

AU2910204288 [Editorial Report] Romanian media report the following public appearances of Romanian leaders during the 23-29 Oct period (sourceline given in parentheses):

On 28 October, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu received Mozambican Premier Mario da Graca Machungo. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 28 Oct 88)

On 24 October, Ion Coman, PEC member and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, and Colonel General Vasile Milea, candidate PEC member and minister of national defense, attended the Bucharest festive meeting on Romania's Army Day. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 24 Oct 88)

On 27 October, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, Ioan Totu, minister of foreign affairs, and Vasile Milea, minister of national defense, received a group of British parliamentarians. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 27 Oct 88)

On 25 October, President Nicolae Ceausescu received outgoing Australian Ambassador John Hoyle. (Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 25 Oct 88) On 26 October, President Nicolae Ceausescu received the chief editor of the Lebanese weekly LA REVUE DU LIBAN. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1344 GMT 26 Oct 88) On 27 October, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Lebanese Communist Party General Secretary George Hawi (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1824 GMT 27 Oct 88) and the new Burundi Ambassador Ildephonse Nkeramihigo. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 27 Oct 88) On 28 October, President Nicolae Ceausescu received a group of British parliamentarians (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1927 GMT 28 Oct 88) and chaired a meeting of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1839 GMT 28 Oct 88)

On 26 October, Constantin Dascalescu, PEC member and prime minister of the government, welcomed Mozambican Premier Mario da Graca Machungo on his arrival in Romania. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 26 Oct 88) On 27 October, Dascalescu conducted official talks with Mozambique's Premier Machungo (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1836 GMT 27 Oct 88) and gave an official dinner for the guest. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 27 Oct 88)

On 19 October, Stefan Andrei, PEC member and first deputy prime minister of the government, received Zimbabwe Industry Minister Callistus Ndlovu . (Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Oct 88 p 5)

On 29 October, Vasile Barbulescu, secretary of the RCP Central Committee, received a Soviet agricultural delegation. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1714 GMT 29 Oct 88)

On 27 October, Ion Dinca, PEC member and first deputy prime minister of the government, attended a CSSR Embassy reception on the 70th anniversary of the founding of Czechoslovakia. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1853 GMT 27 Oct 88)

On 25 October, Gheorghe Oprea, PEC member and first deputy prime minister of the government, met Egyptian President Husni Mubarak in Cairo. (Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 25 Oct 88) On 27 October, Oprea met Egyptian officials and signed a protocol in Cairo. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1859 GMT 27 Oct 88)

Reportage on Visit of Danish Foreign Minister

Meets With Counterpart Loncar

LD2710233288 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1720 GMT 27 Oct 88

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 27 (TANJUG)—Relations between Yugoslavia and Denmark are stable but should be more substantive, particularly in the sphere of economic cooperation, say Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar and his Danish opposite number Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, who arrived on a two-day visit to Yugoslavia today.

This is the first meeting of the two countries' foreign ministers in eight years.

Loncar and Ellemann-Jensen said that the two countries have a pronounced interest in advancing comprehensive cooperation, especially in view of the processes of easing tensions and strengthening confidence in Europe and in international affairs in general.

Both sides are unhappy with their trade, which was worth slightly less than 100 million dollars last year, because their potentials are much greater.

In 1987, Yugoslavia played host to 156,000 tourists from Denmark, or 11.5 per cent less than the year before. The Danish foreign minister said that the drop was a natural outcome of general recession in Denmark and the country's large debt.

Denmark is especially pleased because the two countries will sign during the visit a bilateral agreement on court rulings under which convicts will be allowed to serve sentences in their respective countries.

Denmark, a member of the European Community (EC) believes that Europe will remain open to cooperation with non-members countries after the establishment of a single market in 1992.

Ellemann-Jensen confirmed that as an EC member Denmark supports Yugoslavia's requests for wider cooperation with the grouping,.

Yugoslavia and Denmark, the two minister stressed, greet the new climate of rapprochement which has enabled important, though initial, steps in disarmament.

Received by Dizdarevic

LD2710234688 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2053 GMT 27 Oct 88

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Oct (TANJUG)—Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, Danish foreign minister, which is on an official visit to our country.

On this occasion, the two sides discussed relations between Yugoslavia and Denmark, assessing them as traditionally good and friendly. However, they also noted that mutual cooperation, especially in terms of economics, is lagging behind realistic possibilities and needs. They showed interest in establishing more frequent contacts and more regular political dialogue at the intergovenmental level, which should contribute to the promotion of all aspects of cooperation. Special emphasis was laid on Yugoslavia's interest in the consolidation of relations with the EC and the place which is taken up by cooperation with Denmark in this context.

President Dizdarevic discussed measures for economic and other difficulties, and drew attention to the prospects which the upcoming economic reform will open for more diversified forms of integration of Yugoslav and Danish economic subjects.

The talks were attended by Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar, SFRY Ambassador to Denmark Ana Jovanovic, and Danish Ambassador to Belgrade Niels Egelund.

Hosted at Luncheon; Departs 28 Oct

LD2810225088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1546 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Oct (TANJUG)—We believe that your visit to Yugoslavia [words indistinct] Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today told his guest, Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, Danish minister of foreign affairs.

In his toast at a luncheon given in honor of Minister Ellemann-Jensen, Loncar drew attention to the importance of nurturing the traditional friendship and cooperation that link Yugoslavia and Denmark.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs noted that the SFRY also wished to consolidate cooperation with the EC, of which Denmark is a member, taking into consideration, understandably, Yugoslavia's position as a European, nonaligned, Mediterranean, and developing country.

Loncar spoke in support of processes of agreement-seeking within the framework of the CSCE and pointed out that Yugoslavia has always been a factor of stability and mutual cooperation on the old continent.

The Yugoslav foreign minister noted that a deep gap dividing North from South represented one of the key sources of problems in modern international relations.

He supported the tendencies toward universal detente and the consolidation of dialogue in international relations, adding that such a positive development in relations places small- and medium-sized countries in the ranks of increasingly important factors in world events.

Budimir Loncar also drew attention to the importance which the Nonaligned Movement played in resolving the greatest problems of today, and stressed within this framework that Yugoslavia had the honor of hosting the next summit and of chairing the Nonaligned Movement.

In reply to the toast by Loncar, Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, Danish minister of foreign affairs, said that this country wished to develop and continually promote comprehensive relations with Yugoslavia.

In his toast, Ellemann-Jensen particularly emphasized that Denmark, as part of the EC, strongly supported the demands of the SFRY concerning its cooperation with the EC. He stressed that when the uniform European market is established, the Community will not become a closed fortress but rather will, to an even greater extent, become open to cooperation with all nonmember countries. The Danish foreign minister, like Loncar, welcomed international detente and spoke in favor of the success of the CSCE process. Eight years have passed since the last meeting between the Yugoslav and Danish foreign ministers, Ellemann-Jensen recalled, noting that he straight away believed that this practice would be abandoned in the future. He then invited Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, to visit Denmark "as soon as possible."

Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen concluded his official, friendly 2-day visit to Yugoslavia this afternoon and left Belgrade aboard a special aircraft.

Dizdarevic Meets With Red Cross President

LD2510183688 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 25 Oct 88

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 25 (TANJUG)— President of the Yugoslav State Presidency Raif Dizdarevic and Secretary for Labour, Public Health and Social Security Janko Obocki on Tuesday [25 October] received President of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) Cornelio Sommaruga.

During the talks Sommaruga expressed the ICRC's special interest in the further strengthening of the nonaligned countries' support to humanitarian activities of the Red Cross.

In a separate meeting with Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar, Sommaruga praised the Yugoslav Government for its support to the ICRC's humanitarian activities.

Zemljaric Receives USSR Ambassador Maltsev

LD2610144588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1236 GMT 26 Oct 88

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Oct (TANJUG)—Today FEC Vice President Janez Zemljaric received Soviet Ambassador to Yugoslavia Viktor Maltsev.

They discussed current issues of economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between the two countries, especially in connection with the coming session of the intergovernmental committee for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

Gen Mirkovic Meets With Bulgarian Officials

AU2610201288 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Oct 88 p 8

[Text] Yesterday Colonel General Stevan Mirkovic, chief of staff of the SFRY Armed Forces, held talks with Col Gen Eng Dimitur Dimitrov, deputy minister of economics and planning of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Col Gen Boris Todorov, deputy defense minister.

Reportage on Visit of DPRK's Hwang Chang-yop

Holds Talks With Suvar, Stojanovic

LD0810102088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Oct (TANJUG)—At the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] is staying in our country. Today Hwang Chang-yop was received by Stipe Suvar, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and later by Dr Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Hwang Chang-yop and Stojanovich discussed bilateral relations, and also relations between the LCY and the WPK. They also exchanged information on the socioeconomic situations in their countries and on the international activities of the LCY and the WPK. Their talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Stipe Suvar and Hwang Chang-yop discussed efforts being made by the DPRK to achieve the peaceful unification of Korea, and Hwang Chang-yop expressed sincere thanks for the principled support given by the SFRY and the LCY to the DPRK's unification efforts.

Meets Stojanovic for Final Talks

LD1210192788 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1622 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Oct (TANJUG)—Today Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, held closing talks with Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee. Stojanovic spoke about the current internal political situation in Yugoslavia and the LCY's activities aimed at carrying out the resolutions of the LCY conference on the implementation of the economic reform, the reform of the political system, and the renewal of the LCY.

Hwang Chang-yop discussed the WPK's concerns over the internal and international situation. He spoke in detail about the initiatives for the country's unification by both the WPK and the DPRK, and stressed that the main obstacles to the talks with the ROK are the presence of over 43,000 U.S. soldiers and the huge stockpiles of military equipment in South Korea. In this context he said that the improvement of the international climate is encouraging the removal of this obstacle to the final unification of the country. Hwang Chang-yop repeated expressions of gratitude by both the WPK and the DPRK for the SFRY's and the LCY's support for the peaceful unification of Korea.

WPK Secretary Hwang Chang-yop today concluded his visit to our country and left for Pyongyang.

Dizdarevic Receives Zimbabwean Minister Chidzero
LD0610050088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1753 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Sep (TANJUG)—Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has received Bernard Chidzero, senior minister in the president's office for finance, economic planning and development, of the Republic of Zimbabwe, who is on a visit to our country at the invitation of the FEC.

There was discussion of bilateral relations which both sides deemed very good in all areas, though it was noted that further joint efforts are essential in order to raise the otherwise developed economic cooperation to an even higher level.

There was also discussion of the activities of the movement of the nonaligned countries, and here stress was laid on its role in strengthening positive trends in the world and resolving open international problems, especially in the field of international economic relations.

The talks were attended by Federal Secretary for Finance Svetozar Rikanovic, SFRY Ambassador to Zimbabwe Dusan Litvinovic, and Zimbabwean Ambassador to Belgrade C.E.C. Sanyangare.

Government Reaches Foreign Debt Postponement Pact
LD3010012788 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1909 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] Belgrade, October 29 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav has reached an agreement with foreign commercial banks, its creditors, to postpone the repayment of about seven billion dollars of its debt, Yugoslav Federal Government member Stevo Mirjanic said in the Assembly of Yugoslavia today.

Mirjanic said an agreement had also been reached with the governments of Yugoslavia's creditor-countries about the reprogramming of another 946 million dollars of the principal and interest of Yugoslavia's debt.

Yugoslavia's foreign debt amounts to about 21 billion dollars. Mirjanic said that, with the postponing of the repayment of eight billion dollars, Yugoslavia has managed to decrease the outflow of its social product by 2.2 billion dollars this year on account of debt servicing. Next year the decrease will be 1.6, and in 1990 about two billion dollars.

Another federal government member, Dr Radoslav Bohinc told the Assembly that Yugoslavia's economic trade was mostly progressing well this year. Yugoslavia realized a current balance of payment surplus of one billion and 628 million dollars at the end of August.

Government Spokesman Views Talks With IMF
LD2810095288 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2140 GMT 27 Oct 88

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 27 (TANJUG)—A considerable level of agreement exists between the Yugoslav Government and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as well as a realistic perception by both sides of the implementation of the measures of Yugoslavia's economic policy, Yugoslav Government spokesman Ivo Vajgl said in Belgrade today.

Vajgl told a regular press conference in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs that semi-annual consultations between the Yugoslav Government and the IMF were in progress in Belgrade and were taking place in a "business-like and constructive atmosphere."

Vajgl said that the government and the IMF were reviewing economic trends realized in the January-September period in Yugoslavia and predictions until the end of the year. Criteria for the realization of the second half of the stand-by arrangements which Yugoslavia concluded with the IMF in the first half of 1988 will also be determined, he added.

The agreement with the IMF provides for the rescheduling of Yugoslavia's debts and the approving of fresh funds.

About seven billion dollars' worth of commercial debts have been rescheduled for 18 years with a grace period of six years and interest of 13/16 of one percent above the international [word indistinct] discount rate.

The IMF also approved a loan of 430 million dollars to Yugoslavia in five installments over the next 12 months.

In return, on the macroeconomic level, Yugoslavia is to maintain positive real interest rates, a real exchange rate of the dinar and the limiting of social, collective and personal expenditures.

Vajgl said that the need to correct policies agreed on earlier, for example in the area of personal incomes, the growth of which was limited to 112 percent in comparison to last year, was also being reviewed in the current negotiations.

In September, annual inflation amounted to 27 percent.

Vajgl said that a substantial part of the present consultations between the government and the IMF was devoted to informing the members of the IMF mission on the forthcoming economic reform in Yugoslavia.

The reform is aimed at the most pronounced market-oriented economy. This, both sides assessed, will present new possibilities for intensifying mutually beneficial cooperation between Yugoslavia and the IMF, the government spokesman concluded.

Agreement Postpones Repayment of Debt to FRG
AU2810194388 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Oct 88 p 14

[TANJUG report: "Repayment of Debt Postponed"]

[Text] Bonn, 19 Oct—As was officially announced, the FRG and the SFRY today signed an agreement on postponing the repayment of the Yugoslav debt of DM312 million, which was due to be repaid from last April to the middle of next year.

The repayment of the principal and the interest on the development loans that the FRG granted to Yugoslavia at the beginning of the seventies, within the framework of its financial aid and commercial credits "covered" by the Hermes Agency (the FRG state institution for guaranting export deals), has been postponed until 1994. The agreement was signed by the following high-ranking officials: Dr Alois Jelinek of the [FRG] Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Dr Norbert Smit-Gericen [name as published] of the Ministry of Finance, for the FRG side; and by Boris Skapin, assistant federal secretary for finance, on behalf of the Yugoslav Government.

The FRG-SFRY agreement is the fourth in a series of bilateral agreements Yugoslavia has reached with creditor countries on the basis of the agreement achieved by the Paris Club of creditor countries on 13 July.

The Yugoslav delegation expressed satisfaction with the exceptionally favorable conditions of repaying the postponed commitments, and pointed to the "full readiness and understanding" of the FRG Government in the sphere of financial cooperation with Yugoslavia.

The FRG side pointed out that the bilateral agreement is a part of a broader international action of support initiated last spring, which will bring "considerable" relief to Yugoslav financial commitments.

It was added that Yugoslavia had begun an economic reform in May under an agreement with the IMF. The reform implies a liberalization of foreign currency and foreign trade systems. With its short-term loan of $100 million, the FRG Government provided the major part of the foreign loan aimed at helping Yugoslavia to overcome financial difficulties when its new economic measures begin to be implemented.

Spokesman on SFRY Role in Mideast Peace Talks
LD2810023588 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1826 GMT 27 Oct 88

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 27 (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia upholds the dialogue of all those striving for a peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem and the Palestinian question, Yugoslav Government Spokesman Ivo Vajgl stated at today's regular press conference at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

Vajgl said that Yugoslavia is a "participants in such dialogues and will shortly hold them again."

Representatives of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and the Israeli Progressive List for Peace met in Yugoslavia in early October. "The content of the talks is up to their participants," Vajgl said.

The Yugoslav Government spokesman confirmed that former Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban would visit Belgrade soon. "The prominent politician from the ranks of the Israeli Labour Party will be shortly paying us a visit, in the framework of contacts we are maintaining with certain Israeli political figures who are striving for a peaceful settlement of the Mid-East question and the Palestinian problem," Vajgl said.

Vajgl specified that Abba Eban was making the visit "at his own initiative and in a personal capacity," During his visit to Belgrade, Eban will meet with "responsible officials" in the leadership of the Socialist Alliance, Yugoslavia's biggest socio-political organization, the National Assembly and the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

Yugoslavia severed diplomatic relations with Israel after the 1967 war. In recent years, however, economic links between the two countries have strengthened. Yugoslav-Israeli trade in 1987 amounted to some 60 million dollars. The TANJUG news agency has a special correspondent in Tel Aviv, and the Yugoslav Avio-Genex carrier maintains flights between the two countries.

Volume on Foreign Policy Documents Published
LD3010123288 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1139 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] Belgrade, October 30 (TANJUG)—The first volume of the series "Documents on Yugoslavia's Foreign Policy", covering the 1941-1945 period, recently appeared in Yugoslav bookstores.

The first volume of the series, published by Jugoslovenski Pregled, contains 270 documents and 25 special supplements. It includes never before published documents about the founding of Yugoslavia's foreign policy and the consolidation of Yugoslavia's international position. Of special interest is Tito's corresponence with Cominform and Churchill and notes about the Tito-Stalin talks.

The documents published in the first volume of the series "Documents on Yugoslavia's Foreign Policy" are kept in the archives of the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee, the Archives of Yugoslavia, the Military History Institute, the "Josip Broz Tito" Memorial Centre and some foreign archives, especially British.

Albanians Demonstrate in Sweden Against SFRY
AU3010185288 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] Yesterday afternoon a group of 200 Albanian nationalists demonstrated in the streets of Malmo, Sweden, shouting anti-Yugoslav slogans and distributing pamphlets. The demonstrators in Malmo, who came from various places in Sweden and other West Europe states, carried the Albanian flag and banners with familiar nationalist and separatist demands. The authorities in Malmo permitted the demonstration but restricted it to certain parts of the city. The demonstrators were not allowed to approach the Yugoslav Consulate.

Dizdarevic Greets Honecker on National Day
LD0610235488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1556 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Oct (TANJUG)—On behalf of the SFRY Presidency, president of the Presidency Raif Dizdarevic has sent Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, a telegram expressing warm greetings and best wishes in connection with the GDR national holiday.

Dizdarevic Greets CSSR's Husak on National Day
LD2610143788 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1216 GMT 26 Oct 88

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Oct (TANJUG)—On behalf of the SFRY Presidency, President of the Presidency Raif Dizdarevic has sent a message of greetings to CSSR President Gustav Husak on the 70th anniversary of the proclamation of the independent Czechoslovak state.

Mikulic Congratulates Rakowski on Election
AU0710102688 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Oct 88 p 2

[Telegram of congratulations from SFRY Premier Branko Mikulic to PPR Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski on his election]

[Text] To Comrade Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers.

Esteemed Comrade Rakowski! On your appointment as chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, I send you on behalf of the FEC and on my own behalf warmest congratulations and best wishes of successful work at this lofty and responsible position.

I am convinced that in the future, too, the friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between the SFRY and PPR will develop favorably to the advantage of our peoples, peace, security, and equal international cooperation.

Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC of the SFRY

Dizarevic, Mikulic Congratulate PRC Counterparts
AU0510134288 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Oct 88 p 2

[Text] On the occasion of PRC National Day, Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent PRC President Yang Shangkun a telegram on behalf of the SFRY Presidency expressing cordial congratulations and best wishes for the prosperity of the friendly Chinese people. SFRY Assembly President Dusan Popovski has sent congratulations to Wan Li, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. FEC President Branko Mikulic has sent congratulations to Li Peng, premier of the PRC State Council.

17th Plenum Conclusions Viewed With Restraint
AU3110205188 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Oct 88 p 5

[Radivoje Petrovic commentary: "Sincerity on Trial"]

[Text] Having learned from experience not to act rashly in adopting the final conclusions on the most important party decisions, the domestic political public has many reasons to be restrained after the LCY Central Committee's 17th session and the publication of the direct tasks.

Although what was written down on paper represents a necessary step forward, it should not be forgotten that the credit for this should perhaps not go to the revolutionary mood of the members of the LCY Central Committee as much as to the democratic pressure that has been exerted by the widest and generally dissatisfied

strata of the party leadership. Only now when the conclusions have been adopted and the obligations of everyone have been specified, will it be verified how much of the sincere support for unity, which was expressed during the adoption of one of the most important party documents in recent time, will be manifested in the daily practical political activity of each member of the LC leadership.

When the decisions of the 17th session are carefully analyzed it becomes obvious that a significant evolution has taken place concerning many important questions. After more than a decade of discussions about whether Serbia can be a state like all the others within Yugoslavia, only now with the stands of the last plenum has it been judged that there should no longer be any dilemma about this and that the demands that have been coming from this republic for such a long time are in line with LCY policy and its documents. After long vacillations even the party leadership now has precise conclusions which only need to be consistently implemented.

A Positive Result [subhead]

Attitudes to the mass meetings and the rallies of solidarity with the disenfranchized peoples in Kosovo have also essentially changed. Instead of counting the heads of bearded agents provocateurs and looking for suspicious slogans, the LCY Central Committee has, to put it briefly, accepted the rallies and at least in the session's document given precedence to what well-intentioned and dissatisfied people are thinking. This is allied with the fact that it has accepted the initiative of the Serbian LC Central Committee that the responsibility of Azem Vlasi, Svetislav Dolasevic, and Kolj Siroka be discussed. It would of course be biased and narrow-minded to reduce the solution of the Kosovo drama only to the cadre issue but initiating the question of responsibility using names and surnames even at the Yugoslav level, is a good turn around, of course, on the condition that everything does not remain only on paper. Talking about collective responsibility for the situation in Kosovo for years without mentioning the most influential individuals has become a real fuse for dissatisfaction, especially among Kosovo Serbs and Montenegrins and Albanians who are Yugoslav oriented. Does this mean, regardless of the final outcome, that the mood in the top Yugoslav leadership concerning a solution to the Kosovo drama has gone beyond issuing simple political warnings? As has already been announced, the 19th LCY Central Committee session will produce the first answer to this question.

Judging by its conclusions, the 17th session has in fact produced positive answers to the issues that have been fermenting in political life in recent months, and has confirmed the value of the endeavor expressed by millions of people at the meetings and rallies and by the Serbian LC Central Committee. For example, on a very few occasions in our more recent history, the people's demands were reflected in specific political decisions. The outcome of the session, from which much had been expected, is in this context positive, but one must now show in practice that people's objections were accepted because everything that was written down in the direct tasks of the 17th LCY Central Committee session was adopted under the unusual pressure of certain arguments and the publicly expressed will of the people rather than because of some excessive sincerity and determination to make a necessary and radical incision.

Unity Under Shadow [subhead]

The extent of political sincerity in the Central Committee was best demonstrated in the closing stage of the 17th session. Holding a vote of confidence in the Presidium as the executive political body cast a shadow on unity achieved during the adoption of the session's final document. The episode involving the secret ballot and Dusan Ckrebic, who was the only one not to "go through," demonstrated different kinds of moods. It was in fact Ckrebic who proved himself to be a consistent fighter in solving the problems for which the LCY Central Committee unanimously adopted positive decisions. Of course the procedure is not finished, because Ckrebic is still a member of the Presidium. One should say that what was adopted publicly has to a great extent been canceled out in the secret ballot. A logical dilemma is: How will the LCY Central Committee approach the most important tasks in the future when it has "punished" one of its members just because of these tasks? Perhaps one should look for a possible answer to this "unprincipled coalition" in this double role and the political insincerity of the LCY Central Committee members.

The first public reactions show that such a decision was accepted in a fairly dramatic way which is a good indicator prior to the inevitable check in the party grassroots which, since this is already a matter of a turnabout, should have the final word. If the country's party leadership has decided, even if it was under pressure, to answer to the demands of the broadest membership, then, as regards this specific cadre question, it should also wait for the voice of the grassroots. This is especially true because such an epilogue to the voting has opened many more new questions concerning mutual relations in the LCY than has produced answers to old questions.

The party leadership, whether it wanted to or not, had to give in to the strong demands of the broadest workers' strata. Any great expectations that everything would go "smoothly" would have been politically naive. In other words, as Slobodan Milosevic said in his speech to the workers in Rakovica immediately after the session, "the obstacles that are causing dissatisfaction should not discourage us. On the contrary, the LC members who were justifiably criticized cannot applaud this criticism. A great process of democratization has started and will

not be stopped. The workers class represents the strongest foundation of this process. The battle against conservative and bureaucratic forces will be won by the workers class and this will be the beginning of the way out of the crisis and a truly successful development."

Great democratization will take place only if we indeed sincerely approach changes and if we start stripping the bureaucracy of power with the same resoluteness with which we adopted the direct tasks. Experience of the past periods is too painfully felt by everybody to believe that everything is easily feasible.

The announced cadre renewal inevitably requires a similar restraint, too. In addition, it is not necessary, as was stressed at the 17th session, to overly dramatize the fact that some people are leaving the political scene. At present, who will replace them is more important, considering that cadre selection always allows for the possibility that the post can be filled by those whose first question is: "Who pushed me?" After all, in our political practice there are many substantiated proofs of this kind of cadre policy.

Compromises as Reality [subhead]

On the other hand, among current party leaderships there is also much opportunism, compassion, and caution, and therefore cadre compromises are our reality. Is this not indicted by the discussion on the criteria for cadre renewal in the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the Central Committee itself, or even better, by the justification with which the resignations of France Setinc, Milanko Renovica, Bosko Krunic, and Kolj Siroka were accepted and "explained?" If one did not know the reasons why they were forced to make this move, one would think that, listening to Suvar's view on them, they were the candidates for the most important posts in the LC. The LCY Central Committee adopted all this without discussion, which it could not afford at any price in the present political situation. This kind of attitude is often seen by the political public as an alibi for what is to follow.

The biggest problem of the LCY Central Committee in all this will certainly be how to satisfy the demands of the 2 million members and the people, and how to convince them that, besides many of its blunders, its is capable and ready to sincerely start on a new path. This will be a real rebus for the renewed leadership at the time when the wishes of the broadest strata are regionalized according to the republican and provincial party membership. This is in fact why, in addition to the announced cadre changes, the 17th session will be remembered for opening one of the most important issues, the transformation of the LC. Setting up the commission for the transformation of the LCY, even though it has been some 5 months since the Conference decided this, does not necessarily have to mean anything if the party meanwhile does not rid itself of all minor illnesses with which previous reforms were also approached. However, it could also become a center of something new and modern if the work is focused on one and only one task, that is how to transform the LCY from a federalized union of eight monolithic parties into the real vanguard of the Yugoslav workers class. It is clear even to political laymen that this work requires the most radical moves, regardless of the dangers and traps that they may carry themselves. In brief, without this the LC will not be able to offer anything new for tomorrow, let alone solve what is bothering us today.

The last, the 17th LCY Central Committee Plenum, must in fact be judged by what it offers for tomorrow. The only question is how fast the adopted decisions will be transformed into a real and encouraging policy and to what extent the shyly made political moves at the 17th session and the incipient cadre changes will become a new way to behave in the LC. Commanders that are losing battles cannot firmly remain in the saddle, just like there should no longer be places in armchairs for those who do not listen to the demands of the people. Whether the 17th LCY Central Committee session will be marked as the turning point will depend on the extent of this practice becoming the beginning of the announced party reform. Oaths to the public were put on paper. The only remaining thing is to feel them in everyday life, because the people do not believe in adopted conclusions any more.

FEC Accepts 'Basic Reforms' of Economic System

LD3110191588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1551 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 31 Oct (TANJUG)—At today's session, the FEC, presided over by Branko Mikulic, considered and accepted "the Basic Reforms of the Economic System" which have been prepared by a special FEC commission. This material, it was assessed, represents a complete concept of changes in the vital sectors of the economic system, without which there is no way out of the present economic crisis. A large number of prominent Yugoslav scientists who worked in the FEC commission to reform the economic system, or who labored in its working bodies, made significant contributions to the elaboration of the concept of the reform.

The Federal Secretariat for Information also announced that the FEC, at the same time as the commission was preparing the concept of the reform, presented the Yugoslav Assembly with 19 draft systemic laws so that the implementation of the economic reform could begin on 1 January 1988. [passage omitted]

Further on Drafts To Escape 'Crisis'

LD3110211688 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1950 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Text] Belgrade, October 31 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav Government today established the outlines of the draft economic reform without which the country cannot emerge from its economic crisis, and sent it to be discussed at the Yugoslav parliament.

The government also conveyed drafts of 19 systemic laws to deputies, together with the full project of market-oriented reform which should take effect as of January 1, 1989.

The government points out in the draft reform that the reaffirmation of the market and respect of its laws is a condition for recovering the Yugoslav economy and strengthening the system of socialist self-management.

The reform reaffirms the enterprise as the basic economic subject, allows workers to choose directors without political interference, and introduces mixed ownership in addition to the existing social, cooperative, and private ownership. It also shifts the weight of enterprise's finance from credits to its own resources.

In their growth, enterprises can in future also rely on funds derived from the selling of shares to the population, which will be a novelty in the country's socialist practice for over 40 years.

The proposed economic reform, as reported, will offer enterprises much greater freedom and independence with regard to internal organization and business policy.

Decision-making in the self-management organs will also be simplified. Decision-making by consensus in the self-management organs, very widespread in enterprises, has been abandoned, and the workers' council, as the basic self-management organ, will decide only on major, strategic questions while realization of the business policy will be left to the enterprises' top managements.

The economic reform will allow greater opening of the Yugoslav economy toward the world, liberalization of imports and orientation toward the convertability of the Yugoslav dinar and stimulation of foreign investment in the Yugoslav economy.

The government however, realizes that implementation of the reform will be neither simple nor painless. For this reason it openly warns that economic conditions will be harder and that due to the imminent bankruptcy of certain unprofitable enterprises, a certain number of workers will be "temporarily left jobless." For this reason, the government calls on state organs and local communities to prepare social policy programs in order to ease possible tensions and prevent a further drop in the living standard of the population's poorest segments.

Kosovo Serbs, Montenegrins Threaten Mass Exodus

AU2910205488 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] At its meeting today, the Committee for Self-Defense and Existence of Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo pointed out the significance of the outcome of the joint session of the three Presidiums, of the LCY Central Committee, the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia, and the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo, which should adopt specific measures for settling the situation in this province.

The committee, which was set up at the protest meeting in Kosovo Polje on 20 October, said at its session that the joint session of the three party Presidiums is expected to meet all the requests by the Kosovo Serbs and Montenegrins so that the counterrevolution in Kosovo can finally be checked.

If this session again fails to achieve the desired results and to fulfill the expectations of the Kosovo Serbs and Montenegrins, preparations will begin for their collective emigration from Kosovo.

Emigration From Pristina Increases

LD3110182188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1619 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Summary] Pristina, 31 Oct (TANJUG)—In the first 9 months of this year, 368 Serbians and Montenegrins emigrated from Pristina. This is 40 more than in the same period last year, it was stated at today's session of the Pristina municipal assembly. Over the same period 90 Serbians and Montenegrins moved to Pristina. Only half of these were actual returnees, while the remainder were coming to work and live in this municipality for the first time. It was noted at the session that this was because of insufficient effectiveness in implementing the Yugoslav program for halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, for the more rapid return of emigrants, and the arrival of all those who wish to live and work in the province.

Local Officials Discuss Situation in Kosovo

LD2910181688 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] Today in Belgrade Vukasin Jokanovic, president of the Kosovo Assembly, and Hasim Redzepi, member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, answered questions from foreign journalists accredited to our country. As Jokanovic stressed, the general feeling of insecurity of Serbs and Montenegrins, the attacks on the security of persons and property, and the rape and attempted rape of women, are all things which today in Kosovo are being described in different ways—even as terror and genocide.

Hasim Redzepi, the other official who met with foreign journalists today, interpreted the answer to the same question in his own way, as TANJUG reports. According to him, it has become a universal practice in our country to represent the situation in the province as bleakly as possible, and it is in this context that the use of the terms terror and genocide should be understood. He cited as indicative of this that since 1982 in Kosovo, there have been 17 rapes and 23 attempted rapes of Serbian and Montenegrin women by Albanians, but also 154 rapes of

Serbian and Montenegrin women by Serbs and Montenegrins themselves. When rapes are committed by Albanians, Redzepi noted, only in a very few cases is it reliably established that they were committed out of political motives. However, he added that he did not say all this in order to belittle the problem. On the contrary, he stated, we have to fight for and do everything so that not a single crime of this type is committed.

The Presidiums of the LCY Central Committee, the Serbian LC Central Committee, and the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee will discuss the current tasks in the province at a joint session next week, according to an answer which the foreign correspondents received to a question.

The journalists were able to take down lengthy answers by both speakers concerning public gatherings of Serbs and Montenegrins in the province. Jokanovic interpreted these gatherings as the fact that discontent with the situation in Kosovo among Serbs and Montenegrins has reached a peak, that gatherings are being held in all environments in Kosovo where there is still a Serbian and Montenegrin population, and that all Serbs and Montenegrins participated in the gatherings and rallies except for individuals in official positions, which alienated them from the working people and citizens.

The differences in assessments, Redzepi said, stem from the different views on the extent to which the gatherings were helping to solve the problem and to what extent they were complicating the situation and bringing about the further cooling of intranational relations. It is also unfortunate that we have not always been sufficiently clear in our condemnation of the nationalist phenomena which were present at those rallies. He stressed that it is now important to form a united front of Albanians, Serbs, and Montenegrins, and all other nations and nationalities for implementing the decisions of the 17th session of the LCY Central Committee.

Answering a question about whether and when the provincial leadership will actually resign, Hasim Redzepi stated precisely that the provincial committee has decided against such a gesture. However, this does not mean that there will be no cadre changes. Each individual's work is being seriously analyzed, and this will carried through not only in the political organs but also in all state organs in the province, Redzepi answered.

Kosovo Polje Demands Leaders' Resignations

AU3110143888 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 28 Oct 88 p 9

[E.B., S.A. report: "Resignation—A Precondition for the Constitutional Changes?!"]

[Text] During the course of the public debate on the proposed changes in the Constitutions of the SR of Serbia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, about 200 inhabitants of the Kosovo Polje 16th local community have made their own contribution. Although the constitutional changes were on the agenda, many other issues were broached, thus highlighting many grievances and various problems for which, as one person among the many present said, "the leaders of the commune and the province are entirely to blame." Particular blame was attached to the latter leaders who, in seeking to protect their positions, are dividing the people on the basis of nationality. These leaders were also blamed for the conduct of the public discussion of the constitutional changes. The broad masses, it was said, do not know the details of these changes and their future effects, and therefore, out of ignorance, fear has been aroused that some people will gain and some will lose.

A further issue was raised: Should Serbia consult the provinces about the constitutional changes? If such a procedure is correct, then it cannot be carried out properly with the leaders that the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo has today. All these "should tender their resignations, as happened in Vojvodina, and then these discussions can be carried out properly."

Serbia, they said, does not restrict autonomy in exerting its authority as a state. On the contrary, more suitable avenues are opened toward improving economic, political, and social equality for all the peoples and nationalities living within the SR of Serbia. Other voices were also heard saying that the 1974 Constitution made the counterrevolution in Kosovo possible, and that it was a kind of protection for irredentists, rapists, and so forth. The draft amendments proposed by the Constitution Commission of the Assembly of the SR of Serbia ensure total equality for all members of the peoples and nationalities in Kosovo as well. Up until the present, it was said, Kosovo has also been called a constituent element; even though no constitution has ever laid stress on this, this term has entered other political documents and has therefore survived to the present. The draft amendments proposed by the SR of Serbia do not deny the languages of the nationalities, even though they state that Serbo-Croatian is the official language. In certain areas, the language of the majority is in force and automatically becomes the official language.

There were also disagreements in connection with the equality of languages and scripts, but these were little heeded. Some were of the opinion (although they were interrupted several times) that those constitutional changes should be passed which lead to the complete equality of all, develop brotherhood and unity, and strengthen togetherness, according to Tito's cherished and enduring teaching. One speaker said that calls for weapons have been heard in the streets—but weapons against whom? These are the people who divide us, just as the children's school boycott divides us; children have now become highly politicized and say that they will not go to school until the constitutional amendments have been carried out. What kind of noneducation are parents giving their children?

Miroslav Markovic, an activist from the SR of Serbia, and Zivorad Visic, vice chairman of the Belgrade Assembly, produced explanations for these matters by pointing out the aims of the constitutional changes. The latter especially emphasized that these changes will bring to an end the present practice according to which the SR of Serbia operates as a federation of three states.

The draft amendments for the SR of Serbia alone were then put to a vote, and were approved by all the Serbs and Montenegrins present.

'Active Demographic Policy' Needed in Kosovo

LD2710232588 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1608 GMT 27 Oct 88

[By Slavko Stanic]

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 27 (TANJUG)—An active demographic policy in Kosovo is necessary as one of the factors in the stabilization of the economic and political situation in this Yugoslav province, a Yugoslav parliament committee warned today.

This topic will, as part of a debate on the development of Kosovo, be on the agenda of the next session of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces, one of the Yugoslav parliament's two chambers, it was concluded.

The Yugoslav leadership's decision to deal more resolutely with this problem is confirmed in a formal demand by the country's Presidency that a population policy be implemented in Kosovo, as well as in statements by Kosovo representatives that family planning measures would soon be proposed.

Kosovo has the biggest population growth in Europe—34 per thousand over the past years—more than neighbouring Albania even (26 per thousand) whose birth-rate is the highest in Europe. [sentence as received]

The demographic explosion has grave consequences on Kosovo's economic development despite its annual employment rate of 4 per cent (2 per cent for Yugoslavia). Nevertheless, unemployment in the province is growing at a rate of 11 per cent. Because of this, Kosovo has become Yugoslavia's "bottomless well." Although nearly a million dollars are daily allocated for faster development of this province, the gap between Kosovo and the more developed parts of Yugoslavia continues to grow.

The population growth in Kosovo is 73 per cent of that for the Republic of Serbia, and 30 per cent of the Yugoslav population growth.

If such a high birth-rate were to continue, in 2021 Kosovo would have about 3.5 million inhabitants, i.e. 317 people per square kilometre, a density which would put the province immediately behind the Netherlands and Belgium.

The situation would be even more dramatic if the present trend were to continue, by the end of this century Kosovo would have about 700,000 unemployed (130,000 at present).

According to economic experts, it is unrealistic to predict that economic development will spontaneously lower the birth-rate, especially since the Yugoslav economy is not able to meet the enormous demands of Kosovo's economic crisis.

Albanian Nationalists 'Intensifying' Activities

AU3010173488 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Oct 88 p 6

[TANJUG report: "Albanian Nationalists Hinder Public Debate"]

[Text] Albanian nationalists and separatists are intensifying their activities since the 17th LCY Central Committee. Their intention to hinder the public debate and in this way influence the Kosovo Assembly decision on constitutional amendments is obvious.

This was stated by Miodrag Djordjevic in his introductory speech to the session of the Coordination Council for Activities of Social Organizations of the Republican Conference of the Serbian SAWP, which was devoted to constitutional changes in the SR of Serbia.

The participants in the discussion agreed unanimously that in this initial stage the proposed changes represent only the minimum, and that in drawing up the new constitution, in the second stage, one should adopt changes that were marked as optimal changes for the functioning of the SR of Serbia as a state throughout its territory.

Several participants in the discussion expressed the opinion that the Province of Kosovo should be given its old name, Kosovo and Metohija.

Serbian LC Presidium Meets 31 Oct

LD0111080188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1939 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Oct (TANJUG)—At its extraordinary conference, the Vojvodina LC should make a comprehensive and critical assessment of the causes and effects of the provincial leadership's incorrect policies. Also, it is expected to elect a new provincial committee. This conclusion was made today at a session of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium. The following statement was issued after the session:

"At today's session, which was presided over by Slobodan Milosevic, the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium considered the current political situation in Vojvodina, and preparations for the next session of the Vojvodina LC provincial committee and for an extraordinary conference of the Vojvodina LC. Today's session

also was attended by coordinators and members of the working group of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee Presidium. It was said that the conference should make a comprehensive and critical assessment of the causes and effects of the provincial leadership's incorrect policies and that it should elect a new provincial committee. It was stressed at the session that the most pressing task facing the Vojvodina LC was to carry out large-scale ideopolitical differentiation, to establish both collective and individual responsibility for overall work and activities, and to make cadre changes so that a new leadership can be elected which will have the full support of the working class, the nations and nationalities, and of the entire political public in Vojvodina.

It was agreed that deep democratic processes were set in motion in the province, processes characterized by strong demands by the party rank and file and all nations and nationalities for developing democracy and democratic relations, for a cadre renewal through democratic means, for ending the practice of pursuing a policy contrary to the will and interests of the people, and for ending the bureaucratic imposition of cadres prepared to perpetuate such policies.

The Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium insists that the members of the provincial committee's working group overcome, as soon as possible, the existing tendency to underestimate the far-reaching nature of the events of 6 October 1988, which signaled a defeat of the provincial leadership's incorrect policy.

It was stressed at today's session of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium that the necessary democratic changes that have been demanded so dramatically in Vojvodina should result in a new policy and in cadres who are capable of removing the mistakes of the policy for years pursued by the Vojvodina leadership, a policy that was divorced from the people and from the working class. Proof that moves are being made away from this policy must be the attitude toward unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia, toward the resolution of the Kosovo problems, the changes in the SFRY and Serbian Constitutions, and especially toward the action of the LC as a whole.

It was pointed out that in formulating the key criteria for the cadre renewal in Vojvodina, the stands of the Serbian LC Central Committee which reflected the views and will of the huge majority of working people and citizens in the province should be taken as a point of departure.

This is all the more significant today because there still is an undemocratic tendency in Vojvodina aimed at preserving and consolidating a bureaucratic policy with emphasis on exercizing autonomy, which has been rejected by the people. The practitioners of such behavior are predominantly individuals who have resigned or who have been replaced. Some of them, however, still sit in the organs and are trying to come back or to remain in power. Therefore, the nomination of people who, once chosen, would in fact perpetuate the old policy should not be allowed. The session made the assessment that this would be unacceptable, for this policy has collapsed completely as far as the general public is concerned.

In the assessment of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, the complex political situation in the Vojvodina LC calls for a session of the LC provincial committee to be held as soon as possible in order to convene an extraordinary conference of the Vojvodina LC. The extraordinary conference must be held within 30 days from the day it is convened. It was concluded at the same time that delegates for the conference should be chosen from the LC rank and file, from the LC basic organizations and with a greater number of candidates, and by secret ballot. The renewal of cadres from Vojvodina in organs of the Serbian LC and the Yugoslav LC also will be accomplished at the extraordinary session."

Defense Minister Kadijevic Visits Serbian Units

LD3110232988 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1506 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Oct (TANJUG)—Defense preparations in the SR of Serbia are on an upward curve. This was stated in talks conducted during a 3-day visit by Veljko Kadijevic, federal secretary for national defense, to Armed Forces commands and units in the SR of Serbia. The following statement was issued after the visit:

"At the conclusion of a 3-day visit to the commands and units of the Armed Forces and special-purpose work organizations in the SR of Serbia, Colonel General Veljko Kadijevic, federal secretary for national defense; Vice Admiral Petar Simic, president of the Presidium of the Committee of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA]; Stane Brovet, deputy federal secretary for national defense; the commanders of the Belgrade and Nis Army Districts; the Serbian territorial defense commander; and heads of sectors in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense held talks today in the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium with Petar Gracanin, president of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia; Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium; Borisav Jovic, president of the Assembly of the SR of Serbia; Bogdan Trifunovic, president of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference; Desimir Jevtic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the SR of Serbia; and other officials.

"According to the statement, the talks covered the present level of defense preparations in the SR of Serbia as well as other issues of importance for implementing and further developing the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection. It was said that despite very serious economic and other problems, the overall defense preparations are on an upward curve. It was stressed at the same time that more attention should be paid to the preparation of the civilian structures in some municipalities and individual economic sectors.

The results produced in developing the system of territorial defense and especially in equipping and providing combat training for its commands and units were viewed positively.

"The hosts informed Gen Kadijevic about current sociopolitical and economic trends in the SR of Serbia. It was stressed that the LC, the working people, and the citizens of the republic are involved in a resolute struggle to overcome an unfavorable political, economic, and social situation; to crush the counterrevolution in Kosovo; and to consolidate intranational relations. The consistent implementation of a socioeconomic reform was deemed of exceptional importance for both the efficient functioning of and improvements in the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

"Representatives of the republic stressed that at all levels the SR of Serbia has been taking specific measures to relieve the economy of some of its social commitments and to create conditions for increased production, a better living standard, and for halting inflation. It was stressed in this context that an orientation toward a market economy is the only way out of the present crisis, and that to this end ideological blockades and other forms of resistance, including those emerging in the course of work on social welfare programs, must be overcome.

"It was said that the difficult, deteriorating political and security situation in Kosovo is having a very negative effect on the state of defense preparations and, by implication, on security in the country as a whole. The need was stressed for all necessary measures to be taken to stabilize the situation in the province as soon as possible, and especially to suppress the aggressive activity on the part of Albanian nationalists and separatists and overcome intranational divisions and restore intranational trust. The need was also emphasized to insist on the implementation of the conclusions of the 9th, 17th, and 18th sessions of the LCY Central Committee.

"Yugoslavia's future depends on whether we can defeat the counterrevolution in Kosovo. A resolute and speedy effort is thus needed within the framework of general commitments and programs formulated in the light of these commitments. To this end, urgent measures are needed at all levels in the province to remove those cadres who have failed to fulfill their duties, and to give an opportunity to new people with precisely formulated tasks and deadlines. Special responsibility in the struggle against counterrevolution rests with the cadres of Albanian nationality.

"The YPA, Gen Kadijevic stressed, has been fully involved in Kosovo in all aspects. According to him, members of the Army will continue to make their full contribution to the efforts to consolidate the political-security situation in Kosovo, and they will do their utmost further to enhance ties and cooperation between the Army and all the strata of the population in Kosovo and to educate young people in the spirit of the fundamental values of our society and revolution.

"It was stressed during the talks that the YPA is and has remained a significant factor in Yugoslavia's stabilization amd cohesion, the forge of brotherhood and unity and of basic moral-political values, especially of Yugoslav socialist patriotism and a guarantee of our country's independence and future based on socialist self-management. Representatives of the SR of Serbia stressed that, in the light of the Army's role and its significance, Communists, the working people, and citizens in the republic resolutely and vehemently counter all attacks on the SFRY's Armed Forces and the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection. The people and Communists in the SR of Serbia regard the attacks on the YPA as attacks on Tito, Yugoslavia, and the revolution. Communists, the working people, and citizens in the SR of Serbia are also resolutely opposed to attacks on Tito's personality and work, and to all attempts to deny his historic contribution to socialist revolution and the development of Yugoslavia as a socialist self-managing community of equal nations and nationalities, it was said.

"It was noted that proposed changes in the Constitution of the SR of Serbia in the defense and security sectors will provide new scope for further consolidating the uniform system of leading and commanding and for an even more efficient functioning of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection on the entire territory of the SR of Serbia.

"Particular emphasis was placed on the YPA's large-scale involvement in and contribution to the efforts to eliminate the effects of the floods in southern Serbia and the earthquakes on Mount Kopaonik, where the Army has played an important role in alleviating the adversity caused by natural disasters.

"In addition to noting that the YPA's cooperation with all the structures of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection of the SR of Serbia in all vital areas is very good and constructive, it was also agreed that visits and meetings of this kind should be continued and diversified in both their content and form.

"Today the federal secretary for national defense and his aides also visited the republican headquarters of the territorial defense of the SR of Serbia."

Views Army Role in Serbia

LD3110194988 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1830 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Text] Belgrade, October 31 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav national defense secretary, Gen. Kadijevic told the Serbian political, state and military leaders today that the

Yugoslav People's Army would make a full contribution to the consolidation of the political and security situation in the Province of Kosovo.

"The Yugoslav People's Army is in every regard engaged to the maximum in Kosovo," Gen. Kadijevic, who spent the past three days touring garrisons in the Republic of Serbia, set out.

Defense Secretary Kadijevic, accompanied by closest associates, today conferred with Serbian Presidency President Petar Gracanin and party leader Slobodan Milosevic, both of whom, as reported, expressed extreme concern over the situation in Kosovo.

"Yugoslavia's future depends on the defeat of the counter-revolution in Kosovo. We must act energetically and quickly," the leaders of Serbia, Yugoslavia's largest republic, told the defense secretary.

Due to a steady migration from the Province of Kosovo under pressure from Albanian separatists and chauvinists, only 10 percent of the province's two million inhabitants are Slavs today. The migration process accelerated after the 1981 pro-Albanian counter-revolution in Kosovo.

Today's consultations between the leaderships of the Yugoslav People's Army and the Republic of Serbia were held at a time when a public debate on a revision of Serbia's Constitution has entered a stage of the to date fiercest confrontation between the Serbian republic and Kosovo provincial officials.

The Republic of Serbia proposals for a revision of the republican Constitution, aimed at restoring the republic's basic state powers in Kosovo, virtually lost as a result of flexible solutions in the 1974 federal Constitution, are viewed by representatives of the Albanian majority in Kosovo as aimed at weakening the province's autonomy.

Rejecting the above allegations in today's consultations with Defense Secretary Kadijevic, the Serbian leaders stated the opinion that the proposed changes in the defense and security areas in Serbia would provide for a greater unity and a more effective functioning of the defense system in the republic as a whole.

In connection with the assessments presented at a recent session of the Yugoslav party presidency, according to which the Serbian leadership is not doing enough to counter individual attacks on the personality of the father of socialist and non-aligned Yugoslavia, Tito, the Serbian leaders informed Defense Secretary Kadijevic that "all citizens (in Serbia) energetically oppose attacks on the Yugoslav People's Army and on Tito's personality and work."

Serbian Activist Accused of Using 'Torture'

AU3110143088 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 27 Oct 88 p 8

[R. Reshitaj report: "For Togetherness, Not Division"]

[Excerpts] Suva Reka, 26 Oct—Yesterday evening's meeting of all the SAWP branches of the two local communities of Suva Reka virtually concludes the public discussion of the changes in the Constitutions of the SR of Serbia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in this commune. Bajram Pollozhani, member of the Kosovo political aktiv, opened the debate with an introductory speech, and a wide-ranging and very interesting discussion ensued. [passage omitted]

[The following passage appears boxed within the body of this item]

What Was Said About Mico Sparavalo? [subhead]

One of the participants in the discussion also spoke about the current sociopolitical situation and mentioned Mico Sparavalo, the former chairman of the Coordinating Council for the Organization of Serbian and Montenegrin Solidarity Meetings. The veteran Rexhe Elshani said in this context that Suva Reka knows full well who Mico Sparavalo is, and that during the years prior to the Brioni plenum [July 1966], he abused his position as an officer in the internal affairs services in Suva Reka and committed a series of crimes.

Sparavalo also beat and mistreated women in the local militia station, and some citizens of Suva Reka Commune still suffer from the consequences of such torture.

Let us note that this is the third time that such things have been said against Sparavalo at official meetings. [end of boxed passage]

Serbian Educators Urge Use of Serbo-Croatian

LD1010180188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1253 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 10 Oct (TANJUG)—Serbo-Croat should become the official language for the whole country and Serbia, and constitutional provisions should ensure that knowledge of it be made compulsory. These are the conclusions of today's session of the assembly of the republican self-managing community of interest for primary school education in Serbia, at which the greatest amount of attention was devoted to the constitutional changes in Serbia, which were also supported as a whole.

It was proposed at the assembly that Serbo-Croat remain a compulsory subject in all primary schools throughout Serbia, and if it is necessary, that moves be made toward opening bilingual schools as well. Speaking about the importance of a single language, Miodrag Ignjatovic, vice chairman of the Republican Committee for Science

and Education of Serbia, stressed that today in Kosovo only 20 to 30 percent of Albanian pupils have mastered the content of programs in Serbo-Croat. [passage omitted]

Serbian Church Dissociates Self From Politics

LD0810131488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1624 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Oct (TANJUG)—Today the Holy Synod of the Serbian Orthodox Church dissociated itself from "television or any other kind of manipulation of the church", citing that in connection with the solidarity meetings shown "in certain information media, and particularly on Novi Sad television, pictures appeared of people in priests' robes. These individuals do not belong to the church," the Holy Synod maintains, assessing that "the way in which television depicts them appears to be a previously thought-out [words indistinct] to involve the chuch in politicking and settling accounts surrounding the changes in the Constitution." Recently, in connection with the rallies of solidarity with our tormented people in Kosovo, in certain information media and particularly on Novi Sad television, pictures have been shown of people in priests' robes who do not belong to the church. The way in which television depicts them looks like incidents of preplanned stage management, in order to involve the church in politicking and settling accounts surrounding the constitutional changes. This was stated at today's session of the Holy Synod of the Serbian Orthodox Church.

The Serbian Orthodox Church advocates change in the situation in Kosovo, a united Serbia, and all the changes in Yugoslavia which will pull the country out of the crisis and enable all people to live better. However, it distances itself from television or any other kind of manipulation of the church, states the statement from the Serbian Assembly Executive Council commission for religious affairs.

Macedonian President Warns of 'Confrontation'

LD3110204488 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1855 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Text] Skoplje, October 31 (TANJUG)—Deepening differences in levels of development between certain Yugoslav republics and provinces is increasing political confrontation in the country, Macedonian League of Communists Presidency President Jakov Lazaroski warned tonight.

Lazaroski was commenting [at] today's 21st session of the Macedonian LC Central Committee in Skoplje devoted to quicker development of under-developed regions of the country.

He noted that an even deeper crisis could result from efforts to relativize and even deny the policy of quicker development of under-developed parts of the country. Therefore the policy of developing insufficiently developed republics (Macedonia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Hercegovina) and Kosovo Province is one of the necessary conditions for realising the true unity and equality of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities, and is one of the key cohesion elements of the Yugoslav federation, Lazaroski said.

Lazaroski said 40 percent of Yugoslav territory, with 38 percent of the population, has an under-developed region status, negatively affecting internal forces in the country's economy and its competitive ability in the international division of labor.

In 1970, Macedonia's social product stood at 70 percent of the Yugoslav level. It dropped to 66 percent in 1987 and is expected to stand at 60 percent this year.

The Macedonian LC Central Committee ended its session after adopting a seven-member list of League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee members from Macedonia and a 23-member list for the renewal of the Macedonian Central Committee.

Both lists are open and will be discussed by basic and community oranisations and the Skoplje City LC Committee.

Macedonian LC Views Development, Cadre Renewal

LD3110210088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1544 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Excerpts] Skopje, 31 Oct (TANJUG)—Today's session of the Macedonian LC Central Committee discussed the more rapid development of undeveloped regions. The discussion focused on issues connected with the future of the federal fund, which finances development in underdeveloped republics and in Kosovo, and on issues related to the demand for more modern and effective economic methods to be found.

It was stated that economic equality is closely linked to equality among nations and nationalities and that the unity of Yugoslavia as a whole depends to a great extent on this. [passage omitted]

About 13 members of the Central Committee participated in the discussion on this problem, after which Jakov Lazaroski, president of the Macedonian LC Central Committee, summed up the stances which had been expressed.

The Macedonian LC Central Committee adopted criteria for cadre renewal in the Central Committee and its Presidium, and adopted decisions on changes in the composition of the Central Committee and on filling vacated Central Committee positions. A nominating commission was also elected and a decision was passed on the election of candidates to fill the vacated places in the LCY Central Committee from the Macedonian LC.

Introductory remarks on setting criteria for cadre renewal in the LCY Central Committee and in the LCY Central Committee Presidium passed at the 17th LCY Central Committee session, and an explanation of the adopted decisions was given by Cvetko Veljanovski, member of the Presidium of the Macedonian LC Central Committee. He stressed that through cadre renewal in the Macedonian LC Central Committee, conditions would be created for the election of new cadres, above all from direct production, and also from the ranks of scientific workers and other creative people, as well as young people, especially those who are in the forefront of the struggle for social and economic reform, for the strengthening of unity and transformation in the Macedonian LC, and those who enjoy the respect and confidence of Communists in all environments.

The basic criterion for cadre renewal will be the constant qualitative improvement of the composition of organs and bodies of the Macedonian LC and the strengthening of their working class essence—that is, the enabling of cadre renewal in the LC and in all other institutions of the political system which will in a continuous process make it possible for new, creative, bold, and trained forces to constantly emerge on the social scene. These forces, by their involvement and results, with consistency and a fighting spirit, will make a concrete contribution to the implementation of LC policy.

Those who hold the most responsible professional posts in government organs will be released from membership in the Macedonian LC Central Committee, as will members of state presidia, members of the executive councils and assemblies of all sociopolitical communities, officials heading administrative organs, as well as presidents and members of executive-political organizations at the federal level, the republican level, and the level of the Skopje city community and municipal level. In addition to this, it will be made possible for certain members of the Macedonian LC to leave its ranks because they have served several mandates in it, or because they remained in its composition after their mandate had expired for the most responsible posts in government organs, administrative-executive organs and executive organs of other sociopolitical organizations, from the federal level to associated labor. Also to be relieved of their duties as members are those who have been absent for a long time or who have left to work outside the republic or the country, as well as those who, whether for their health or other reasons, request this themselves. Also included are those Central Committee members who professionally hold the posts of presidents of municipal and university committees and of secretaries of presidia. The only exception could be the president of the Skopje LC City Committee.

Changes in the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium will be viewed in the framework of these criteria, and the work of the members of the Presidium will be assessed in the framework of the realization of the function of the Presidium as a collective organ and its involvement in the implementation of the decisions of the 13th LCY Congress, the 9th Congress of the Macedonian LC, and the tasks established at the LCY conference and the Macedonian LC conference.

Macedonia's Gogovski on Economy, Development

AU2710173988 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 26 Oct 88 pp 1,3

[Interview with Gligore Gogovski, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the SR of Macedonia, by Velizar Enchev, OTECHESTVEN FRONT correspondent, in Skopje; date not given]

[Text] Whenever articles about the SR of Macedonia and its achievements over the last 40 years are published, all observers of Yugoslavia's socioeconomic life are unanimous in their assessment that, despite some unfavorable tendencies, this republic's economy has achieved results which provide a good basis for its dynamic future development.

Our conversation with Glirorie Gogovski, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the SR of Macedonia, who was kind enough to answer our questions, began with this fact. The interview took place on the eve of his official and working visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, during which the results and prospects of bilateral economic cooperation will be discussed.

[Enchev] What are the main achievements and problems of the economic development of the SR of Macedonia following the 13th LCY Congress in 1986?

[Gogovski] A comprehensive restructuring of all areas of socioeconomic and cultural life is under way today in the SR of Macedonia. The directions of the planned development of the republic within the framework of the SFRY, through a rational and efficient utilization of natural, human, and other resources, have been outlined. Social production in the SR of Macedonia after 1944 increased eightfold, with an annual growth rate of 6 percent, which is higher than the country's average growth rate. Significant structural changes have been implemented in the national economy. Industry turned into a leading branch by increasing its production 25 times. I would especially like to stress that ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the chemical and textile industry and, recently, the metal-processing industry have acquired greater importance. Modern branches are gradually asserting themselves and our economy is striving to utilize the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution.

As a result of intensifying and modernizing agriculture, its production increased fourfold. The SR of Macedonia is Yugoslavia's greatest producer of wine, tobacco, rice, apples, and some other agricultural crops.

Now the public sector provides 90 percent of the gross social product of the republic and engages more than 530,000 workers, 80,000 of whom have higher and semihigher educations.

Today the situation throughout the country is characterized by the mobilization of all forces for progress toward a new and more efficient work style. The measures which were recently adopted must facilitate the economic stabilization, and most of all the overcoming of inflation and the economic crisis. In the general strategy of our development, we are devoting special attention in the general strategy of our development to small- and medium-sized enterprises, which are more flexible in organizing and directing production. We are very decisively freeing ourselves of long-lasting prejudices about the place and role of the individual sector. Specific results are already evident. Changes are under way which contribute to strengthening relations between the cooperative and individual sectors in agriculture.

As far as issues of social policy are involved, I can stress that in the present complicated socioeconomic situation in the country and in the republic, all measures are being adopted to ensure the social security and to decrease the unjustified social differences. The present economic crisis in the SFRY is seriously affecting the economic indices of certain Yugoslav republics.

[Enchev] This naturally leads to my second question. What is the essence and scope of the economic reforms which have been worked out in the SR of Macedonia?

[Gogovski] Economic difficulties are a reality in the entire Yugoslav Federation. Many countries throughout the world are encountering similar difficulties. It is a fact that the consequences of these difficulties are more acute in the insufficiently developed republics and in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

I would like to stress that the implementation of reforms at the federal level, which is taking place with the comprehensive participation of the republics and the autonomous provinces, is engulfing all sectors of economic life: labor relations, the credit and banking system, the investment of foreign capital, foreign currency transactions, foreign economic relations, social planning, the tax system, prices, and so forth. The main goal is to stimulate labor activity on the basis of the market's natural laws and the economic agents' independence and responsibility.

All these changes are leading toward improving the material basis of cooperative labor, facilitating the development of self-management, and increasing the role of the worker as a direct producer. Simultaneously, these processes aim at a broader opening up to the world and actively joining the international division of labor and scientific-technical development.

[Enchev] How do you evaluate economic cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SR of Macedonia up to now? In what branches, in your opinion, are better conditions emerging for improving it? These two questions are not accidental, because Bulgarian goods are well known and valued in the SR of Macedonia, but is this enough?

[Gogovski] It is our assessment that economic relations between the SR of Macedonia and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, implemented within the framework of Bulgarian-SFRY cooperation, are not developing at a steady pace. This is also characteristic of the entire cooperation between Bulgaria and the SFRY. I think that this is first of all the result of the fact that we are not sufficiently utilizing the advantages of being neighbors.

I would like to point out that trade exchange is the classical, most frequently used form of economic cooperation. We can no longer be satisfied with the results which have been achieved up to the present. This becomes evident from the following figures: Trade exchange between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SFRY in 1987 amounted to $254 million. Only $36 million of this was the result of cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SR of Macedonia.

I would also like to stress the importance of friendship and good-neighborly relations between neighboring countries for the general climate of our peninsula.

We think that there is scope for expanding cooperation in the chemical, metal-processing, and pharmaceutical industries, the petrochemistry industry, and the design and construction sector. Higher forms of cooperation would be given a new stimulus by forming joint enterprises. I would like to stress the possibilities of contacts in the transportation, ecology, and other sectors that were pointed out by the Belgrade meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of the Balkan countries. We are very open and prepared for the development of relations in culture, science, technologies, information, and so forth. We also must not forget the importance of initiatives for contacts between cities, and cooperation along the border.

Finally, I take this opportunity to express, through OTECHESTVEN FRONT, my satisfaction with the fact that, during my upcoming official and friendly visit to Bulgaria, I will be able to meet and talk with my hosts about present and future cooperation. I am convinced that there is a readiness to exchange frank opinions on all issues of mutual interest. Thus, the visit by the delegation of the Executive Committee of the Assembly of the SR of Macedonia will contribute to developing Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations.

[Enchev] It is impossible to encompass in a short interview all the topics which were touched upon during my long conversation with Gligorie Gogovski, such as issues of migration processes in the SR of Macedonia, which

are already characterized not only by an outflow from the villages, but also by a trend in the reverse direction; the care for the ecology as a prudent investment in the future; introducing competition in the economy; cadre policy.... Those are issues which can be touched upon in a future article.

One thing is obvious: The roads of bilateral economic cooperation are much broader. Let us not forget the truth stated by those who build highways, who maintain that one proceeds in the fastest and safest manner when construction is being carried out from both directions.

Serbia, Bosnia, Kosovo Send Petitions to LCY

LD2710153588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1207 GMT 27 Oct 88

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Oct (TANJUG)—In the period from this May to this August, the LCY Central Committee and its Presidium were sent 729 petitions and complaints. According to data disclosed at today's meeting of the LCY Central Committee Commission for Petitions and Complaints, the largest number of complaints to the LCY leadership came from Serbia (173), Bosnia-Hercegovina [B-H] (122), and Kosovo (100).

The most frequent reasons for the complaints sent to the Central Committee during these 4 months were housing and work conflicts, the situation in the organizations of associated labor, the state of affairs in the LC, cases of violations of constitutional law, and socialist morale.

Village People Deny Taking Part in Rally

AU0610093788 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Sep 88 p 6

[J.D. report: "We Did Not Attend Meeting in Mosevac"]

[Text] Vevcani, 26 Sep (TANJUG)—Yesterday some newspapers and the television reported that the inhabitants of Vevcani did not attend the solidarity meeting with Serbs and Montenegrins in Mosevac. [sentence as published] This must be a mistake of some kind, or maybe the meeting was attended by some people from Vevcani who live and work in other places in Yugoslavia, but not by anybody who lives in the village. This was stated by Kosta Srbakoski, secretary of the Vevcani Local Commune Council.

We have indeed received a telegram from Mosevac inviting us to take part in the rally. Because of the short notice, however we were not able to hold a meeting of the village communal SAWP organization and decide whether to go or not. The only thing we were able to do was to send a telegram of solidarity.

Montenegrin Leaders Criticize Nationalist Pamphlet

LD3110223788 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2059 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Text] Titograd, October 31 (TANJUG)—The Socialist Alliance leadership of the Yugoslav Republic of Montenegro today characterized Montenegrin historian Vladimir Strugar's proposal for the unification of Montenegro and the Republic of Serbia as "a pamphlet directly aimed against the constitutional order of Yugoslavia".

The Socialist Alliance of Montenegro leadership assessed that Strugar's proposal—first presented in the Montenegrin Science Academy and a few days ago rejected by that institution—negated the entity of the Montenegrin people and the achievements of the Yugoslav socialist revolution.

Montenegro and Serbia are constituted as separate republics in the federal and multi-national Yugoslavia and Montenegrins and Serbs are two separate, although ethnically very similar peoples. Nobody disputes, except a handful of Montenegrin nationalists, that the 600,000 Montenegrins are of Serbian descent, just as nobody disputes the fact that the creation of the Montenegrin nation, recognized in 1945 after the socialist revolution, was a result of centuries of Montenegro's independent development.

Academician Vlado Strugar, retired general from World War II and notable partisan, as his colleague academicians assess, was inspired by cheap politics rather than science when he suggested the unification of Montenegro and Serbia. Strugar conceded that his proposal on the unification of Yugoslavia's largest and smallest republics had been prompted by the recent mass demonstrations in Montenegro demanding the replacement of the present Montenegrin and cheering the Serbian leadership.

Strugar's proposal wanted the Montenegrins to declare themselves at a referendum whether they felt like Serbs, and, in case a majority answered affirmatively, then, as he saw it, the unification would be approached. Two-thirds of the composition of authorities of the new republic would be Serbs, and one-third Montenegrins.

In turning Strugar's ideas down, Montenegrin academicians made it clear that they pertain to a false dilemma and that the Montenegrins had no other republic but Montenegro. The same was confirmed today by the republic's leadership of the Socialist Alliance, the most massive socio-political organization.

The mass rallies in Titograd and Niksic which earlier this month shook Montenegro and obviously encouraged Strugar to come public with his "unionist" ideas, were the main topic of the Socialist Alliance leadership session today. It was assessed that the rallies resulted from the serious social and political situation in the country

and the leadership's lack of effectiveness in alleviating the social crisis. The Presidency of the Montenegrin Socialist Alliance today received confidence from a vote it requested from its superior organ, the republican conference.

Montenegro Presidium Receives Vote of Confidence
LD0111012288 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1738 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Text] Titograd, 31 Oct (TANJUG)—Members of the Montenegrin SAWP Republican Conference this evening indicated in a secret ballot their confidence in all members of their Presidium. The Montenegrin SAWP organization also gave a vote of confidence in members of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference.

The vote on confidence in the leadership of the Montenegrin SAWP came about after a request from the republican conference for an assessment to be made, in this manner, too, in keeping with the political orientation of this republic, of their work to date, and for the organ which elected them to hold a secret ballot on their continuation in office.

Slovene Presidency on Use of Slovene Language
LD3110214288 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1720 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 31 Oct (TANJUG)—Today the Presidency of the SR of Slovenia issued a statement outlining the stance of this highest state organ of the republic on the use of the Slovene language. The statement says that the Slovene Presidency was again confronted by the question of the use of the language in the work of the federal organs in the SR of Slovenia at the time of the proceedings agrainst Borstener and others before the Ljubljana Military Court. The communique of the Slovene Presidency states that these proceedings were held in Slovenia, that three of the four accused persons are of Slovene nationality, that the court conducted the proceedings in Serbo-Croatian, and that here, at the request of the accused, it decided that the court translator should translate everything said into Slovene.

Such proceedings, the Slovene Presidency statement says, quite justifiably provoked bitterness on the part of the Slovene public and protests by responsible organs in Slovenia. This is because it was demonstrated by specific examples that the activity of federal organs in the SR of Slovenia is not always in keeping with the provisions of the Constitution of the SR of Slovenia. According to this document, all state organs, as well as other organs, self-managing organizations, communities, and individuals that perform social services in the SR of Slovenia, operate using the Slovene language. The question which it was believed had been resolved forever, the communique says, has intensified so greatly that it now requires political and specialist responses. [passage omitted]

The communique says that the Slovene Presidency in July decided that it will not initiate a case before the SFRY Constitutional Court concerning matters which are part of the sovereignty of the SR of Slovenia and on which it personally has no doubts. However, this does not mean, the Slovene Presidency statement says in conclusion, that it is not necessary to make a critical assessment of the federal regulations which made it possible for the Ljubljana Military Court to conduct proceedings in Serbo-Croatian. Mistakes, omissions, and partial truths in these provisions should be removed. A specialist analysis is already being prepared in the Slovene Assembly Executive Council, and on the basis of it delegates of the Slovene Assembly in the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber will propose changes and addendums to the appropriate provisions of the federal law.